

## ABSTRACT

ROLLINS, CHARLES LANEY. Analysis of the National Register and of the Problems Concerning the Accuracy of the Data Used in the Analysis.

(Under the direction of Gordon A. Hammon).

The Inventory-Nomination Forms of 4,838 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places were surveyed. Data in 23 information categories were recorded for each property, and a series of computer sorts were run, cross-tabulating these information categories against each other and against the 50 states and the six territories. These outputs were analyzed to provide partial information with which the Register staff can compare the survey programs of the states and appraise the effectiveness of the entire National Register program. Although there were numerous deficiencies and imbalances among the various states in regard to particular types and conditions of properties, the distributions generally followed logical patterns.

Many problems concerning the accuracy of the data contained in the nomination forms surfaced in the course of the study. The main source of these problems was determined to be the lack of guidelines that would make the information categories clear and discrete. Recommendations are made for minimizing these and other problems before the National Register can make use of the automated information storage and retrieval system now being developed by the National Park Service.

ANALYSIS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND OF THE  
PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ACCURACY OF THE  
DATA USED IN THE ANALYSIS

by

CHARLES LANEY ROLLINS

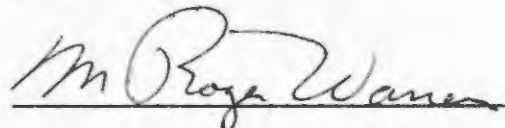
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Master of Recreation Resources

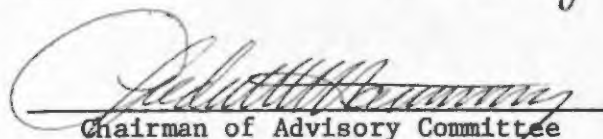
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## BIOGRAPHY

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Special gratitude is expressed to members of the National Register staff, especially Charles Herrington who made the study possible, and Jerry Rogers, Margaurite Mott, Kathleen Cole, and Carroll Schull. These people gave frely of their time and advice and turned what could have been a difficult, disagreeable task into a pleasant and rewarding experience.

Finally, the author expresses his thanks to his wife, Paddi, for her patience and sacrifice during the course of this study.

## FOREWORD

Problem

The National Register of Historic Places, established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, is the master list of all the cultural and historical resources of the United States, a protective inventory. The Register contains not only properties of national importance, but also those of state and local significance. The Division of the National Register (a division of the Office of Archeology and History of the National Park Service) receives nominations from both state and federal sources. Until recently, almost all of the nominations to the Register came from the state level. In 1969, President Nixon issued Executive Order #11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment), which directed all federal agencies to begin exhaustive inventory of properties under their control which might be eligible for inclusion on the Register. This effort was to have been completed by July 1, 1973, but the federal agencies were in various stages of compliance as of that date.

Every state and territory has an official designated as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) who is responsible for coordinating the state's historical and cultural survey and who serves as a liaison with the office of the National Register. All state nominations must pass through the SHPO's office before being forwarded to Washington. Nominations of federally owned properties submitted by federal personnel are sent first to the SHPO for his comments, but are sent to Washington directly from the office of the particular federal agency. Nominations are processed through the various units of the Register office and the

decision is ultimately made whether to accept the nomination or to send it back to the state (or federal agency) for further study and justification.

In June of 1973, the number of properties listed on the National Register approached 6,000. This number accumulated in less than five years, and the flow of nominations into the office of the Register is steadily increasing. There are three main reasons for this: 1) Executive Order 11593 has caused all the federal agencies to speed up their inventory of properties; 2) the general interest in historical preservation in this country, spurred by the upcoming bicentennial celebration in 1976, has grown immensely in the last few years; and 3) the state historic survey programs are "running in full gear" now. National Register officials estimate that there may be upwards of 80,000 nominations in the next ten years.

The present method of storing the information on the properties in the files of the Register office makes access to certain types of information difficult; access to other types, practically impossible. The nomination forms, with pictures, maps, and other materials, are placed in folders. The property folders are grouped according to the states and counties which are listed alphabetically. This method of filing makes the arranging, displaying, and aggregation of certain types of data difficult, if not impossible.

One important consequence of this means of storing property data is the lack of knowledge as to exactly what is contained in the Register. A capacity to produce a critical analysis of the current contents of the National Register is vitally important in order to provide essential data for an appraisal of the overall effectiveness of the Register. Presently,



there is no way to sort, assemble, and display the contents of the Register to reinforce critical areas of information for the benefit of the President, Congress, and budget agencies. There is no factual information with which the Register staff or the State Historic Preservation Officers can compare the historical survey programs of the states, at least as far as numbers and types of properties are concerned. This type of information should be vital to the Plans and Grants section of the Register office in evaluating state historic preservation plans and allocating funds for preservation projects.

#### Situation

In May, 1973, the National Register office and the researcher entered into a contract to produce an analysis of the contents of the Register. This contract was concluded in January 1974. It was the first comprehensive attempt at an analysis of the Register. The objectives and procedures are discussed in the introduction to Part I. At this point, it should be observed that in even the most carefully planned statistical studies, problems in data collection and data reliability and also problems inherent in the design of the study may arise. In this particular effort, the nomination forms which contain the basic information for any future automated information storage and retrieval system were an often unreliable data source. There has been little evaluation of the present nominating and registration procedures for individual properties in regard to establishing the clear, discrete information categories which will be necessary if the National Register is ever to utilize an automated information system. These problems will be discussed in Part II of this paper.

## Objectives

The goal of this study is to produce information which will be of use to those connected with the National Register program in evaluating the program itself and in developing an automated information system for the Register. This broad objective can be sub-divided into the two major thrusts of this study: Part I - production and analysis of a statistical profile of the properties listed on the National Register, and Part II - formulation of a summary of all the problems encountered in attempting this study, and suggestions of means by which these problems could be minimized or eliminated when the Register office establishes its automated system.

## Study Justification

Although at first glance the fields of recreation and historic preservation may seem to have little in common, the two are in fact closely linked. One of the chief purposes of historic preservation is to provide a recreation experience. Recent studies have shown that visiting historic places is one of the most popular recreational pursuits, ranking almost even with visiting natural areas. As the United States Bi-centennial approaches, historic resources should become more important in providing recreational opportunities for an increasing number of people. The National Register, as the master list of all the nation's cultural and historic resources, should be the repository for definitive information concerning all such properties. This study should aid the staff of the Register in carrying out its functions to register, protect, fund, and monitor these resources.



Part I of this study was begun under a contract with the National Register in May, 1973. The researcher was to attempt to provide an analysis of the contents of the National Register on a state-by-state basis as of June 1, 1973. The study was limited to those properties for which nomination forms were contained in the files of the Register office, and 82% of all properties listed on the Register as of June 1, 1973 were included. Information was punched on ADP cards and run through a series of computer programs that arranged it for display in the form of charts.

The outputs are incomplete and vary in importance and reliability, but it is now possible to determine, for example, approximately how many of Virginia's properties are dated between 1800 and 1850; or what percentage of Oklahoma's properties are considered nationally significant. It is possible to state how many of New York's properties are publicly owned; or the percentage of California's properties presently being used for commercial purposes; or the percentage of Ohio's properties significant in the area of military history. On a national basis, it can be determined that well over two-thirds of all properties are buildings, over two-thirds are listed as architecturally significant, and over half date from 1830 to 1889. Though the figures are not exact, they constitute a reliable estimate.

Part I of this study should aid the staff of the National Register and other federal officials in the following ways:

- A. The analysis will enable the Register staff to inform Congress and the President of its approximate contents upon request.
- B. Determination of geographical areas with a concentration of historic properties should aid federal agencies in long range planning.
- C. The staff will have some basis for evaluating the effectiveness of the National Register program on a state-by-state and a national basis.

- D. The summary will serve as basic information for planning the Register's future development including budget requests.
- E. The report will be useful for evaluation of the Grants-In-Aid Program, particularly in regard to the effectiveness of fiscal administration in the states.

State officials would benefit from the results in the following ways:

- A. State Historic Preservation Officer will be informed of the approximate contents of the Register as a whole as part of state and local planning.
- B. State Historic Preservation Officers will have a basis for comparing their programs with those of other states and the nation as a whole.
- C. State officials will be able to identify deficiencies in their historic preservation programs.

Part II of this study deals with problems concerning the accuracy and completeness of the data used in Part I, and also deals with problems caused by the design of that part of the study. There were three main causes of these problems:

- 1) The guidelines established by the Register staff were not sufficient to ensure that the data contained in the nomination forms was organized and expressed in discrete classification units as the basis for statistical analysis.
- 2) There was misunderstanding and confusion as to the meaning and use of the terms at the state level.
- 3) The researcher's incomplete knowledge of National Register operations resulted in errors in the design of the study.

Each information category was discussed individually and the problems associated with it identified. The effect each problem had on the accuracy of the statistical profile (charts) was briefly discussed, and recommendations were made on how the problem could be minimized or eliminated in the future.

It is imperative that the National Register's data management problems be solved promptly. The number of nominations flowing into the Washington office is increasing steadily causing greater difficulty in information management. There is increasing demand for certain types of information by persons outside the agency. Most importantly, the Division of the National Register, in order to make efficient use of the automated information storage and retrieval system being developed for use by all the departments within the National Park Service, must have discrete classificatory units which will fit the framework of that system, and satisfy the needs of the National Register. It is hoped the Part II of this study will aid efforts to achieve this goal.

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PART I

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONTENTS  
OF THE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
AS OF JUNE 1, 1973



## INTRODUCTION

Part I of this study is taken from the report produced under the contract with the office of the National Register which stated that the researcher was to "develop and produce an analysis of the content of the National Register ...". The study was limited to those properties for which nomination forms were contained in the files of the Register office (82% of the total number of properties listed on the Register as of June 1, 1973). Therefore, the analysis covered only a sample of the total population (this is explained further in Part II).

There were 4838 property nomination forms surveyed for this study. Each property listed on the Register was treated as an element of the Register population. The elements were sorted and analyzed in 23 information categories. Categories were designated as follows:

- 1) serial number (arbitrarily assigned)
- 2) property type
- 3) state
- 4) county
- 5) ownership type
- 6) public ownership level
- 7) federal agency
- 8) public acquisition
- 9) occupied status
- 10) preservation work in progress
- 11) public access
- 12) present use
- 13) condition
- 14) altered-unaltered
- 15) movement
- 16) earliest period of significance
- 17) latest period of significance
- 18) specific date
- 19) significance level
- 20) entry date (on the Register)
- 21) acre class
- 22) approximate acreage
- 23) area of significance

It was necessary to recognize certain distinctive conditions existing within each information category. These conditions are termed classes or types and are discussed in the next section of the report.

The information was punched on ADP cards and run through a series of sorts and aggregations to produce computer printouts in the form of tabulations and summaries. Two different types of programs were used to produce the printouts. First, there were special programs developed for the purposes of this report. These printouts resemble traditional charts, and the small amount of explanation required was included on the tables themselves.

The second type of program was a "canned" all purpose program, the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The outputs from SPSS require some explanation. The particular routine used is called fastabs, a crosstabulation of row and column variables. All of the SPSS printout sheets have the same format. It would be helpful to think of these printout pages as segments of a large chart. Almost all of the SPSS printout sheets are segmented tables. They are arranged in the following manner:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Ala	Page 1			Page 2			Page 3		
Ga									
HAWI	Page 4			Page 5			Page 6		
MD									
PA	Page 7			Page 8					
WY									
PR									

Exhibit 1A. Diagram of a format of the SPSS chart

All of the totals (row and column) are for the whole chart not each individual page. (Please refer to Exhibit 1B for aid on the remaining explanation.) The numbers appearing in the left margin and the top margin are the codes for the row and column variables respectively. The value labels for these variables appear to the left and above the respective numbers. The top number in each cell is the actual frequency. The next number down in the cell is the row percentage for that frequency. The third number from the top in each cell is the column percentage. The bottom number in each cell is the total percentage. The number appearing under the row total is the percentage that particular row is of the total. The number appearing under the column total is the percentage the row total is of the total. Most of the figures (charts) in part one are from these column totals and percentages.

No information will appear in those cases where there are zero frequencies between any of the column and any of the row variables. For example, on acreage classes, if none of a group of states (7) on a page had any properties over 10,000 acres, then that column (10,000) will not appear on the printout. If one state in the next group of states had one property over 10,000 acres, the column would appear.

The report that was submitted to the National Register consisted of two basic parts. Volume I, from which Part I of this paper was largely taken, was the actual analysis of statistics. It also contained summary charts and explanatory material. Volume II (over 750 pages) consisted of the actual computer printouts referred to as tables. This part of the National Register's report was not included in this study, but a list of tables and a brief description of each appears in Appendix B.



There are 18 sections corresponding to particular information categories. Many of the sections are further subdivided by sorting for specific information categories. For example, section eight (Present Use) is subdivided into subheadings labeled: National Figures, Selection by Property Type, Selection by Ownership Type, Selection by Decade of Significance, and Average Acreage Per Present Use. The first of these subheadings, National Figures, discusses the tabulation of all present uses on a state-by-state basis (i.e., the total number of elements having a particular present use in each state). In sorting by property type, the properties (elements) are sorted by property type and then the present uses are tabulated according to the states. This same process is repeated for ownership type. There is no state sort for decade of significance, with the present uses being arrayed against the decades only (see table 8.4). The last subheading, Average Acreage Per Present Use, is a tabulation of the average acreages for each present use on a state-by-state basis.

At the end of each section in Part I are the "figures" referred to in the section. These charts are, in most cases, the column totals taken from the actual computer printouts (the tables). Reproductions of a few of the short computer printouts are also included in Part I.

## EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS AND CODES

All the information contained on the coding sheet (Exhibit 2) was obtained from the National Register Inventory-Nomination Forms (Appendix A) contained in the files of the National Register. For purposes of automating the study, and limitations imposed by the computer procedures, some of the labels had to be modified. There were 23 categories of information included on the coding sheet, 18 of which were used primarily for the analysis. The terms used for each category will be discussed individually, and the value labels appearing on the tables and figures will be identified.

1. Serial Number

There was neither time nor was there room on the coding sheet to record the name of each individual property. However, a serial number (arbitrary chronological ordering) was assigned each property, and the name was entered in a separate record now in the possession of the National Register staff. Although the number appears on only one table (5.1), the Register staff felt it would be advisable to keep a record of the name which could be tied to the information if the need arose.

2. Type (Property Type)

A property can be designated as one of five different types. A district is a geographically definable area, urban or rural, possessing a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A building is a structure created to shelter



## THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: CRITICAL ANALYSIS

MAY 16, 1973

SERIAL #	TYPE	STATE	COUNTY	OWNERSHIP	1-local	FEDERAL	PUBLIC ACQ.	STATUS	pres. work	ACCESS
	1-hist. dist. 2-structure 3-object 4-building 5-site			1-public 2-private 3-both	2-state 3-fed.	agency	1-in p. 2-cess.	1-occ. 2-unocc.	in prog. 1 no 2	1-unrest. 2-restrt. 3-no
1-4	5	6-7	8-10	11	12	13-14	15	16	17	18

PRESERV. USE	CONDITION	INTENSITY	PERIOD	DATE	SEW. LEVEL	ENTRY DATE	ACRE CLASS	APPROX. DATE
0-No 1-Ten	1-extel. 2-good 3-fair 4-deter. 5-ruins 6-unexpo.	1-altered 2-unalter	1-moved 2-orig. site		1-local 2-state 3-national	yr-mo		
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32								
	33	34	35	36-39	40-43	44	45-48	49-50 51- 55

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80

Exhibit 2. Coding sheet for recording data.

any form of human activity (house, barn). A structure is a work constructed by man (bridge, canal locks). An object is a material thing of functional, aesthetic, cultural, historical, or scientific value that is usually, by nature or design, movable (ship, locomotive). A site is the locus of an event, building, structure, or object. These are coded according to the coding sheet and are labeled on the tables and figures as they are on the coding sheet.

### 3. State

The General Services Administration's Geographical Location Codes were used for coding the state and the county. However, an alphabetical abbreviation of the states appears on all the tables.

### 4. County

The same source is used for the county codes as for the state codes. They appear on only one table (5.1).

### 5. Ownership Type

A property may be under one of three possible types of ownership: 1) entirely publicly owned, 2) entirely privately owned, or 3) joint public and private ownership designated as "both". The labels on the tables and figures correspond to those on the coding sheet.

### 6. Public Ownership Level

The properties owned entirely or partially by public agencies were divided up according to level: 1) local, 2) state, 3) federal. They were coded according to the coding sheet and the labels on the figures and charts correspond to those on the coding sheet.

## 7. Federal Agency

If a property was federally owned, the agency was identified if possible. The codes for the various federal agencies are listed in Exhibit 3A. This information appeared on only one table (5.1).

### FEDERAL AGENCY CODES

AGRICULTURE	50		
Forest Service	51		
Commerce	41		
DEFENSE	30		
Corps of Engineers	31	Federal Comm. Comm	01
Army	32		
Navy	33	Fed Power Comm	02
Air Force	34		
		GSA	03
Health, Education, and Welfare	42	Interstate Commerce	04
Housing and Urban Development	20	NASA	05
FHA	21	Small Business	06
Urban Renewal	22	Smithsonian	07
Interior	60		
Outdoor Recreation	61	TVA	08
NPS	62		
BLM	63	US Atomic Energy	09
Mines	64		
Coal Research	65	US Postal Service	10
Geological Survey	66		
Saline Water	67	Veterans Admin.	11
Alaska Power	68		
Bonneville Power	69	National Science Foundation	12
Reclamation	70		
Sport Fish	71		
Indian Affairs	72		
Justice	43		
Treasury	44		
Transportation	45		

Exhibit 3A. Federal agency codes

## 8. Public Acquisition

Although information on public acquisition (whether it was in progress or just being considered) was coded in on the coding sheet, it was felt that the information was not sufficiently current to be of any practical use and the information appears on none of the tables.

## 9. Status (Occupied-Unoccupied)

The information as to whether a property is occupied (still in use) or unoccupied is coded and labeled according to the coding sheet (1-occupied, 2-unoccupied).

## 10. Preservation Work in Progress

If preservation work was being done at the time of the property's nomination, this was noted on the nomination form and was coded according to the coding sheet (1=yes, 2=no).

## 11. Access (Public Access)

This category designates whether or not the general public has direct access to the property. Unrestricted access means just what it says, as does "no access". Restricted access would include visits by appointment, scheduled hours, etc. This information is coded and labeled according to the coding sheet (1-unrestricted, 2-restricted, 3-no).

## 12. Present Use

A single property could have several present uses, and space was provided on the coding sheet for multiple entries. For this reason, the percentages on chart involving present use will not add to 100. The percentages on all these tables and figures are obtained by dividing the number of properties having a particular present use by the row totals.

This procedure will be further explained in the sections dealing with present use. The coding and labels are contained in Exhibit 3B.

<u>PERIOD CODE</u>		<u>PRESENT USE CODE</u>		
PRE-COLUMBIAN	01	<u>Use</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Column #</u>
16	02	AGRICULTURAL	AGRI	19
17	03	COMMERCIAL	COMER	20
1700-1749	04	EDUCATIONAL	ED	21
1750-1799	05	ENTERTAINMENT	ENTERT	22
1800-1849	06	GOVERNMENT	GOVT	23
1850-1899	07	INDUSTRIAL	INDUST	24
1900-PRESENT	08	MILITARY	MIL	25
		MUSEUM	MUSM	26
		PARK	PARK	27
<u>ACRE CLASS CODE</u>				
≤ 1	01	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	PVT RES	28
1-5	02	RELIGIOUS	REL	29
5-10	03	SCIENTIFIC	SCI	30
10-25	04	TRANSPORTATION	TRANSP	31
25-50	05	OTHER	OTHER	32
50-100	06			
100-500	07			
500-1,000	08			
1,000-10,000	09			
> 10,000	10			

Exhibit 3B. Codes for period of significance, acre class and present use

### 13. Condition

Although there are no standard guidelines for designating the condition of a property, the information is contained on the nomination form. The various condition classes are coded and labeled according to the coding sheet (1-excellent, 2-good, 3-fair, 4-deteriorated, 5-ruins, 6-unexposed).

### 14. Altered-Unaltered

Alteration refers to any work of a permanent nature done to a property after its original construction. There are no guidelines for identifying alterations. The data is therefore of questionable reliability, and though it was recorded on the coding sheet the information appears on no tables.

### 15. Moved - Original Site

If a property has been moved from its original site, this was noted on the nomination form. The information was coded and labeled according to the coding sheet.

### 16 and 17. Period of Significance

There was space on the coding sheet for only the earliest and latest periods of significance, although a property could have been significant in all eight periods. In an effort to be a little more precise, the 18th and 19th centuries were divided into fifty year periods. If there was no specific or circa date to indicate which fifty year period a property fell into, both periods would be indicated unless a reasonable guess could be made. Codes and labels for the periods are shown in Exhibit 3B.

## 18. Decade of Significance

If a property had a specific date or dates associated with it, these dates were included on the nomination form. The coding sheet for this study allowed room for only one date. In the case of a property having several specific dates, the earliest date was selected unless a later date was clearly more significant. In order to make the actual distribution of these dates clear, they were aggregated into decades (i.e.: a property significant in 1865 would be included in the decade beginning 1860). These decades were recoded on the computer program but not the coding forms (where the specific date does appear). All the tables and figures will be by decades.

## 19. Level of Significance

A property's level of significance is designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer using his own subjective criteria and is coded and labeled according to the coding sheet (1-local, 2-state, 3-national).

## 20. Entry Date

The entry date is the date that a property was officially entered on the National Register. For the purposes of this study, only the year (columns 45 and 46) and the month (columns 47 and 48) were recorded. A property entered on June 15, 1970 would be coded on the coding sheet as 7006. On only one table will the distribution be entirely by months, however (15.1). On all other tables the years 1968, 1969 and 1973 are designated by 12-month periods while the years 1970, 1971 and 1972 are divided into six-month periods. These six month periods are designated in the following manner: the property mentioned above (7006) would be counted under the heading 19701, the last digit indicating the

first six-month period of that year; a property entered in November of 1970 (7011) is listed under the heading 19702, the last digit indicating the second six-month period of that year.

## 21. Acre Class

Using the approximate acreage figures on the nomination form, properties were divided up into ten acre classes. These acre classes are coded and labeled as shown in Exhibit 3B.

## 22. Approximate Acreage

These are the actual acreage figures given on the nomination form, except for one modification. Each property with less than one acre recorded was assigned a value of one acre since there was no provision for indicating fractions on the coding sheets. There were two properties with more than 99,999 acres, and these acreage figures were manually added to the computer printouts and the corresponding changes made. No acreages for individual properties appear except on table 5.1, all other acreages being totals and averages.

## 23. Areas of Significance

As with the category of present uses, a property could (and usually did) have more than one area (or field) of significance. The coding and labeling were handled in the same manner as present uses. The actual codes and labels are shown in Exhibit 3C.

## NO DATA

On many nominations there were missing or obviously incorrect pieces of information. If any entry was missing, a zero was coded in that slot and these were counted as "no data" on the tables and figures. There was one exception to this rule, however. Properties with no



AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CODE

<u>Area</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Column #</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Column #</u>
ABORIGINAL (PREHISTORIC)	ABOR-PRE	56	MUSIC	MUSIC	70
ABORIGINAL (HISTORIC)	ABOR-HST	57	POLITICAL	POLIT	71
AGRICULTURE	AGRI	58	RELIGION	REL	72
ARCHITECTURE	ARCH	80	SCIENCE	SCI	73
ART	ART	59	SCULPTURE	SCULPT	74
COMMERCE	COMER	60	SOCIAL	SOCIAL	75
COMMUNICATION	COMM	61	THEATER	THEATER	76
CONSERVATION	CONSV	62	TRANSPORTATION	TRANSP	77
EDUCATION	ED	63	URBAN PLANNING	URBAN PLN	78
ENGINEERING	ENGNG	64	OTHER	OTHER	79
INDUSTRY	INDUST	65			
INVENTION	INVT	66			
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	LAND ARCH	67			
LITERATURE	LIT	68			
MILITARY	MIL	69			

Exhibit 3C. Codes for areas of significance

acreage figures were accorded one acre if they were buildings, structures, or objects. This was necessitated by the fact that there was such a great number of properties without acreage figures. The Register staff approved this procedure as being the most accurate method of coping with the problem.

When sorting by the various categories, such as earliest period of significance by property type (figure 11.2) those properties with "no data" for property type are not included in the computation as practical use could be made of that information. However, the "no data" column does appear on the category being divided, in this case earliest period of significance.

#### Analysis of Information Categories

In the following sections, 18 of the 23 information categories (see Introduction) will be analyzed, according to the procedure outlined in the Introduction. Six of the categories are not analyzed in this paper: serial number, state, county, public acquisition, occupied, and altered-unaltered. The first three of these categories are merely identifiers not warranting analysis, although section 1, "Total Number of Properties Surveyed", is an analysis of the distribution among the states. The second three information categories were not analyzed, per se, because the Register staff and the researcher felt that the information was either too dated or too inaccurate to be of any practical use. There are certain procedural problems affecting the reliability of the data mentioned in many of the 18 sections. These problems are discussed in detail in Part II of this paper, and are mentioned in Part I only to convey to the reader the message that some of the tables and figures are more reliable than others.

The figures referred to in the 18 sections appear at the end of each section. The tables referred to in the sections are the actual computer printouts which are in the possession of the Register staff in Washington. Only a few of the short tables are reproduced and included in this report. Most of the figures are national summaries of the tables.

## SECTION 1

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SURVEYED

An analysis of the number of properties surveyed by each state reveals that some states have been nominating more properties to the National Register than others. The two main factors that could be determined from this study as affecting the number of entries are geography and the date a state was admitted into the Union (see table 1.1 and figure 1.1). The Southeastern states tend to have the largest number of properties, but the Northeast has the highest per state average. Together the twenty-seven states of the East account for almost 71% of the total number of properties surveyed. Virginia, alone, has more than half the total number of the thirteen Far Western states combined. The fourteen states on the Atlantic seaboard contributed over 44% of the total surveyed, though this is probably as much a function of admission date as geography.

The states comprising the thirteen original colonies contributed almost 44% of the total. Judging solely from the number of properties surveyed, the older states would seem to be more conscious of their history than the more newly admitted states. There are exceptions, however.

Other factors are involved such as population. The more populous states generally have more Register properties. Some states simply have more properties worthy of being placed on the National Register than others, but it would not be safe to assume that any of the states have as yet come close to nominating all the eligible properties.

Twenty-two states and territories each have percentages of under 1% of the total number of properties. Forty-five percent of the national

total is concentrated in the ten states having the highest individual representation. Many of the less well represented states have very rich histories, the evidences of which still remain and should be given the recognition that they deserve.

<u>S.E. (15)</u>		<u>N.E. (12)</u>		<u>M.W. (11)</u>		<u>F.W. (13)</u>	
ALA	102	ME	127	WIS	73	MONT	20
ARK	47	NH	25	ILL	68	WYO	48
DEL	96	VT	28	MINN	76	COLO	57
DC	67	MASS	127	MO	161	NM	25
FLA	106	CONN	112	OKLA	71	ARIZ	26
GA	174	NY	243	IOWA	20	UTAH	52
KY	80	PA	216	TEX	167	WASH	60
LA	38	NJ	111	ND	3	ORE	22
MO	161	RI	120	NEB	66	NEV	11
MISS	61	OHIO	227	KAN	110	CALF	187
NC	220	MICH	199			ALAS	21
SC	212	IND	28			HAWI	35
VA	351						
WVA	37						
Total	1861		1563		823		583
Per state average:							
	124.06		130.25		74.82		44.8
Percentage of total:							
	38.47%		32.30%		17.1%		12.05%

Figure 1.1 Representation by section of the country

Table 1.1--Total number of properties surveyed-count by state and total

STATE	NO. SURVEYED	% TOTAL NO. SURVEYED
ALA	102	2.11
ALAS	21	0.43
ARIZ	26	0.54
ARK	47	0.97
CALF	187	3.87
COLO	57	1.15
CONN	112	2.32
DEL	96	1.98
DC	67	1.38
FLA	106	2.19
GA	174	3.60
HAWI	35	0.72
IDA	19	0.39
ILL	68	1.41
IND	28	0.58
IOWA	20	0.41
KAN	110	2.27
KY	80	1.65
LA	38	0.79
ME	127	2.63
MD	117	2.42
MASS	127	2.63
MICH	199	4.11
MINN	76	1.57
MISS	61	1.26
MO	161	3.33
MONT	20	0.41
NEB	66	1.35
NEV	11	0.23
NH	25	0.52
NJ	111	2.29
NM	25	0.52
NY	243	5.02
NC	220	4.55
ND	3	0.06
OHIO	227	4.69
OKLA	71	1.47
ORE	22	0.45
PA	216	4.46
RI	120	2.49
SC	212	4.38
SD	8	0.17
TENN	153	3.16
TEX	167	3.45
UTAH	52	1.07
VT	28	0.58
VA	351	7.26
WASH	60	1.24
WVA	37	0.76
WIS	73	1.51
WY	48	0.99
SAMOA	7	0.14
GUAM	0	0.00
PR	1	0.02
VI	0	0.00
TOTALS	4838	100.00

## SECTION 2

## PROPERTY TYPE

National Figures

Buildings are the most common surviving evidence of man's past activity within the time frame of the United States history. The high percentage of buildings (69%) listed on the National Register reflects this fact (table 2.1 and figure 2.1). There is evidence to suggest that this figure should be even higher. Due to the confusion existing in some states as to the difference between structure and building, buildings are under-represented while structures are over-represented. According to the definition in the manual, a building is a "structure created to shelter any form of human activity", whereas a structure is "a work constructed by man". Often forts, lighthouses, barns, mills, or even houses were erroneously designated as structures.

There are over five hundred historic districts listed on the Register. This is a very positive statistic, and the states should be commended for their efforts in this area. However, there are two problems that cast some doubt on the reliability of these data. A farm or plantation with outbuilding is often classified as a district. This designation would be valid in some but not all cases. Secondly, some states designate archeological sites as historic districts.

"Sites" have significant representation, most of the entries being archeological properties or battlefields. The term "site" as defined in the manual is a nebulous concept that could be applied to almost any entry on the National Register. A building located on a site presents a question as to what is significant, the building or the site or both.

Objects and structures have fared poorly in representation on the Register. These property types are often not as visible as buildings, but surely just as important. Many states do not have a single representative of these property types. Granted that these types can be expected to reflect a much smaller total percentage than other property types, but they should certainly not be ignored or overlooked.

#### Selection by Decade of Significance

When cross-tabulated with the decade of significance, the pre-dominance of buildings surfaces in every decade except the very earliest (table 2.2). By type, the decades having the largest percentages of the particular property types were:

- 1) historic district - 1850
- 2) structure - 1870
- 3) object - 1910
- 4) building - 1850
- 5) site - 1860

This distribution seems to result from the fact that the greatest number of properties on the Register date from the second half of the nineteenth century. There appears to be no definite trend associating any particular property type with a particular decade.

Most of the properties without specific dates were pre-columbian. Although many of these could be traced to a particular century, this was not close enough for coding purposes. It would be expected that there would be a large number of sites and historic districts without dates due to the span of time involved in most districts (figure 2.2).

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Hist Dist</u>	<u>Structure</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	76	526	224	37	3339	636	4838
%	1.6	10.9	4.6	0.8	69.0	13.0	100.0

Figure 2.1 Property type distribution

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Hist Dist</u>	<u>Structure</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Site</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Total Number</u>	76	526	224	37	3339	636	4838
Number with specific or circa dates	<u>65</u>	<u>316</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>3023</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>3925</u>
<u>Differences</u>	11	210	40	2	316	334	913
% of total for that type with-out date	14%	40%	18%	5%	9%	52%	19%

Figure 2.2 Number of properties without dates



## SECTION 3

## OWNERSHIP TYPE

Co-operation between the private sector and the National Register office will be the crucial factor as to whether or not the program will be a success. Although public ownership of properties listed on the Register is significant, private ownership is roughly double that of public (table 3.1 and figure 3.1). The private owners will determine the fate of well over half the properties on the Register, and the wishes and needs of these people must be considered if their involvement in the program is to be a positive factor. There is very little joint public-private ownership.

There were problems in classifying properties by ownership. Church ownership was listed as public, private, and both, but was considered private in this study. Ownership by an American Indian tribe or by semi-public organizations such as VFW, Boy Scouts, or YMCA were also considered private though they were classified in various ways on the nomination forms. Some historical societies are public and others private, so the nomination forms were followed in these situations. Lastly, there was no way to distinguish multiple public or multiple private, so there was often no owner listed on the record.

The individual states varied greatly in their relative percentages of ownership types, but the majority tended to approximate the national averages.

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Both</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	3	1597	2874	364	4838
%	0.1	33.0	59.4	7.5	100.0

Figure 3.1 Ownership type distribution

## SECTION 4

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEVEL

Among the three types of public ownership of National Register properties, local ownership is highest, but the number of properties that are state-owned is higher than expected (table 4.0 and figure 4.1). Thirteen percent of all the properties surveyed were state owned. The total of federal nominations is small, but this could be partially explained by the fact that many of the federal properties on the Register did not have nomination forms in the files at the time the data were coded. Actual federal ownership is much higher now and will increase as the results of Executive Order #11593 are fully realized. The variation was wide among the individual states in the percentages for these three levels, with a good number of states differing considerably from the National averages. (Note: Only those properties classified as "public" were included in this particular tabulation. The properties held in joint public-private ownership were not included. Often there was no ownership listed on the "both" properties so no accurate means of incorporating those properties into this tabulation could be found.)

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Public Ownership Level</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Local</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Federal</u>	
Number	58	713	628	198	1597
%	2.6	44.6	39.3	12.4	100.0

Figure 4.1 Number of properties at each public ownership level

NATURAL RESOURCES  
LIBRARY

## SECTION 5

## FEDERAL OWNERSHIP BY AGENCY

There are more federally-owned properties listed in military ownership than any other category. The General Services Administration has a large number of properties listed as do the U. S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. Often an agency is associated primarily with a particular type of property such as GSA with post offices; Department of Transportation with lighthouses; and the Forest Service with archeological sites (table 5.1). Generally, the properties owned by land managing agencies contain large acreages.

Table 5.1--Listing of Federal properties by agency

CODE	AGENCY	SERIAL	PROPERTY	TYPE	STATE	COUNTY	ACRES
01	FCC	1904	GRAND ISLAND FCC MONITORING STATION	5	WY	374	00010
02	FED POWER COM						
03	GSA	0272	MAIN POST OFFICE	4	CALF	075	00013
		0343	US POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BLDG.	4	COLO	031	00002
		0450	NEW LONDON CUSTOM HOUSE	0	CONN	011	00002
		0528	CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST OFFICE	4	DC	001	00001
		0546	THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES	4	DC	001	00005
		0552	PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING	4	DC	001	00005
		0559	TARIFF COMMISSION BUILDING	4	DC	001	00001
		0565	WINDMILL BUILDING	4	DC	001	00001
		0577	MIAMI - BALTIMORE HOTEL	4	FLA	025	00020
		0690	OLD U.S. POST OFFICE & FED. RESERVE	4	GA	021	00001
		0921	EVANSVILLE POST OFFICE	4	IND	143	00001
		0949	ATKINSON POST OFFICE	4	KAN	005	00001
		0962	EISENHOWER HOME	4	KAN	041	00001
		1107	U.S. POST OFFICE	4	LA	044	00001
		1149	U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE POST OFFICE	4	MA	023	00001
		1317	FORT TARRANT DISTRICT	1	MASS	005	00011
		1322	US CUSTOMS HOUSE	4	MASS	005	00001
		1336	TWIN LIGHTS HISTORIC DISTRICT	1	MASS	004	00050
		1414	BATTLE CREEK POST OFFICE	4	MICH	025	00001
		1545	CASTLE STATION FEDERAL BUILDING	4	MICH	145	00001
		1545	FEDERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING	4	MINN	015	00001
		1623	SPLIT ROCK LIGHTHOUSE	5	MINN	075	00001
		1639	OLD FEDERAL COURTS BUILDING	4	MINN	123	00001
		1850	OLD POST OFFICE	4	MO	510	00002
		1905	CRAIK (GEN. GEORGE) HOUSE	4	NEB	055	00001
		1927	U.S. POST OFFICE	4	NEB	131	00001
		2092	SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE	0	NEB	049	00005
		2116	OLD POST OFFICE	4	NY	001	00001
		2169	U.S. POST OFFICE	4	NY	024	00001
		2187	FEDERAL BUILDING	4	NY	055	00001
		2226	U.S. CUSTOMS HOUSE	4	NY	061	00001
		2482	FEDERAL BUILDING	4	NC	143	00001
		2758	PIONEER COURTHOUSE	4	NEB	051	00001
		2857	U.S. POST OFFICE	4	NEB	041	00001
		2978	FORT DUMFRIES	5	NEB	005	00001
		3021	FEDERAL BUILDING	4	NEB	007	00001
		3058	U.S. POST OFFICE	4	NEB	004	00001
		3277	FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING	4	TENN	037	00005
		3401	OLD GALVESTON CUSTOM HOUSE	4	TEX	167	00001
		3755	NEW FRONT CEMENT LIGHTHOUSE	4	VA	115	00001
		3862	U.S. POST OFFICE & CUSTOMHOUSE	4	VA	760	00001
		4053	FEDERAL BUILDING	4	WIS	074	00004
		4336	WANNAM HISTORIC DISTRICT	4	WV	031	00001
		4454	OLD OLD POST OFFICE	4	OHIO	049	00001
		4560	OLD POST OFFICE AND CLERK TOWER	4	DC	001	00001
		4669	OLD POST OFFICE BLDG. & CUSTOM HOUSE	4	ARK	119	00001
04	ICC						
05	NASA	4797	LAUNCH COMPLEX 39	5	FLA	004	07000

Table 5.1 (continued)

## LISTING OF FEDERAL PROPERTIES BY AGENCY

CODE	AGENCY	SERIAL	NAME	TYPE	STATE	COUNTY	FED. ID
06	SMALL BUSINESS						
07	SMITHSONIAN	0554	RENWICK MUSEUM	4	DC	001	00001
		4556	NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK	5	DC	001	00165
		4559	HOLT HOUSE	4	DC	001	00001
08	TVA	3305	OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING	4	TENN	093	00001
		3308	BOWMAN HOUSE	4	TENN	105	00001
09	AEC						
10	US POSTAL SER						
11	VA	0200	CATHOLIC-PROTESTANT CHAPELS	4	CALF	037	00002
		0224	STREET CAR DEPOT (BUILDING #66)	4	CALF	037	00001
		0434	FORT BOISE	5	IDA	001	00040
12	NSF	3996	REBER RADIO TELESCOPE	3	NVA	075	00001
20	HUD						
21	FHA						
22	URBAN RENEW						
30	DOD	2266	BATTERY WHEP	2	NY	045	00001
		2535	FORT HAYS	1	OHIO	049	00070
		2894	FRANKED ARSENAL	5	PA	101	00099
		3372	THE U.S. SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL	1	TEX	029	00020
		3740	NORTH GATE SITE	5	TEX	141	00010
		4543	PORTO BELLO	4	VA	199	00015
31	CORPS OF ENG	1012	INFINITY ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE	5	KAN	125	00007
		1016	WILLIAM YOUNG ARCH. SITE	5	KAN	127	00003
		1088	BAYOU PLAQUEMINE LOCK	2	LA	047	00014
		1716	RODGERS SHELTER ARCH. SITE	5	MO	015	00001
		2583	PLUM RUN MOUND	2	OHIO	071	00001
		2711	SPIRO SITE	1	OKLA	035	00000
		2916	OLD FORT MIFKIN HOSPITAL	1	PA	101	00000
		3378	SITE 41 CH 110	5	TEX	071	00001
		3432	SITE 41 LB 4	5	TEX	241	00001
		3910	FULL GOSPEL CHURCH	4	WASH	003	00001
		3944	SNAGBOAT "W.J. PRESTON"	3	WASH	033	00000
		4683	MILL SPRINGS MILL	4	KY	231	00005
		4756	NASHPORT MOUND	5	OHIO	119	00004
		4850	GULL LAKE MOUND SITE	5	MINN	021	00004
32	ARMY	0234	DUTTON HOTEL	4	CALF	053	00001
		0268	FORT MASON HIST. DIST.	1	CALF	075	00005
		0710	RIVERSIDE	4	GA	053	00005
		0900	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	1	ILL	161	00005
		1291	NATH. PARK SER. HIST. DIST.	4	MINN	031	00005
		1612	FORT SNELLING	4	MINN	053	00000
		1630	OLD FORT RIPLEY	5	MINN	047	00005



Table 5.1 (continued)

## LISTING OF FEDERAL PROPERTIES BY AGENCY

CODE	AGENCY	SERIAL	NAME	TYPE	STATE	COUNTY	AREA
32	ARMY	3766	JONES (MATTHEW) HOUSE	4	UT	703	00001
		3539	FORT DOUGLAS	4	UTAH	035	00002
		4532	NELSON COUNTY COURTHOUSE	4	VT	007	00001
33	NAVY	0763	SANTA MARGARITA HOUSE	4	CALF	073	00004
		0434	FORT TRUMBULL	2	CONN	011	00014
		0545	MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT'S HOUSE	4	DC	001	00004
		0562	U.S. MARINE BARRACKS	5	DC	001	00004
		0426	FORT ZACHARY TAYLOR	2	FLA	087	00003
		0822	MAKAPU BURIAL AREA	1	HAWAII	003	00120
		0840	U.S.S. SILVER SIDES	3	ILL	031	00111
		2024	UNITED STATES NAVAL HOME	4	MA	101	00020
		2045	LUCE HALL	4	MA	005	00001
		3402	PORTSMOUTH NAVAL HOSPITAL	4	VA	740	00020
		3403	DRYDOCK #1 NORFOLK SHIPYARD	2	VA	740	00002
		3409	LEE HOUSE	4	VA	194	00005
		3950	U.S.S. MISSOURI	3	WASH	035	00000
		4234	OKI KILIPPE POND	5	HAWAII	003	00005
		4496		2	HAWAII	003	00001
34	AIR FORCE	1847	JEFFERSON BARRACKS HIST. DIST.	1	MO	109	00000
		2137	OLD STONE BARRACKS	4	NY	019	00001
		2554	WRIGHT-PATERSON A.F.B. MOUND	5	OHIO	057	00001
		3361	EDWARD M. WHITE II MUSEUM	4	TEX	029	00002
		4102	FRANCIS E. WARREN A.F.B.	1	WY	021	00000
41	COMMERCE	4454	BELLOWS FIELD RECH. AREA	6	HAWAII	003	01200
42	HEW						
43	JUSTICE						
44	TREASURY	0335	DENVER MINT	4	COLO	031	00001
		2225	SURROGATES COURT	4	NY	061	00001
		3017	CUSTOMS HOUSE	4	HI	007	00001
		3769	CUSTOMS HOUSE	4	VA	710	00001
45	TRANSPORTATION	0183	EAST BATHURST ISLAND LIGHT STATION	1	CALF	013	00001
		0215	POINT FERMIN LIGHTHOUSE	2	CALF	037	00001
		0233	POINT CABRILLO SITE	5	CALF	045	00001
		0413	ESCAMB	5	FLA	073	00012
		0453	PONCE DE LEON INLET LIGHTHOUSE	2	FLA	127	00004
		0456	ST. MARKS LIGHTHOUSE	2	FLA	129	00001
		1328	FORT PICKERING	5	MASS	009	00002
		1438	MAIN STREET UNITED CHURCH OF CHRY	2	MICH	033	00005
		1466	POINT BOY PARQUE LIGHTHOUSE	2	MICH	063	00002
		2118	QUAKENBUSH HOUSE	4	NY	001	00001
		2193	THE POMEROY HOUSE	4	NY	061	00001
		2196	THE BLOCK HOUSE	4	NY	061	00001
		2197	CASTLE WILLIAMS	2	NY	061	00001
		2278	MONTAUK POINT LIGHTHOUSE	2	NY	103	00001
		2321	CAPR LOOKOUT LIGHT STATION	2	NC	031	00005
		2622	MARBLEHEAD LIGHTHOUSE	2	OHIO	123	00004

Table 5.1 (continued)

## LISTING OF FEDERAL PROPERTIES BY AGENCY

CODE	AGENCY	SERIAL	PROPERTY	TYPE	STATE	COUNTY	ACREAGE
45	TRANSPORTATION	3704	OLD POINT COMFORT LIGHTHOUSE	4	VA	570	00001
		3913	TATOOSH ISLAND	4	WASH	004	00017
		3922	POINT WILSON LIGHTHOUSE	2	WASH	031	00001
		4210	"BYCCAMBER" SCHOONER	2	FLA	032	00000
		4216	SAND KEY LIGHTHOUSE	2	FLA	087	00001
		4378	STANBROCK ROCK LIGHTHOUSE	4	MICH	103	00001
		4694	EATONS NECK LIGHTHOUSE	2	NY	103	00010
		4747	THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE	4	NY	061	00001
50	USDA	4606	U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM	5	DC	001	00412
51	USES	0079	CHIEF SHATES STATE HISTORIC SITE	5	ALAS	000	00001
		0241	MEADOW LAKE PETROGLYPHS	5	CALF	057	00005
		0248	LAKE BASIN PETROGLYPHS	5	CALF	063	00003
		0294	HAWLEY LAKE PETROGLYPHS	5	CALF	091	00003
		0295	KYBURZ FLAT SITE	5	CALF	091	00002
		0318	CHIMNEY ROCK ARCH. SITE	4	COLO	007	00060
		0945	CHARCOAL KILNS	5	IDA	054	00006
		0887	ILLINOIS IRON FURNACE	2	ILL	069	00010
		1402	BAY FURNACE	2	MICH	003	00001
		1434	NAOMIKONG POINT SITE	5	MICH	033	00001
		1530	TOFT LAKE VILLAGE SITE	5	MICH	123	00010
		1714	NATURAL BRIDGE ARCH. SITE	5	MO	009	00010
		1760	FORT DAVIDSON	5	MO	093	00005
		1815	DECKER CAVE ARCH. SITE	5	MO	169	00082
		2081	TSIPILING	5	NA	039	00006
		2083	SAN JUAN MESA RUIN	5	NM	043	00010
		2095	GALLINA SPRINGS RUIN	5	NM	053	00010
		3127	SEWER MOUND	5	SC	019	00001
		3418	HIDDEN VALLEY	4	VA	017	00280
		3453	PARSON SMITH TREE	3	WASH	047	00001
		4080	MEDICINE WHEEL	5	WY	003	00001
		4087	INVAN KAKA MOUNTAIN	1	WY	011	00040
		4093	UNION PASS	5	WY	035	00000
		4172	INDEPENDENCE MILL SITE	1	COLO	097	00040
		4866	MILLSTONE BLUFF	5	ILL	151	00018
60	INTERIOR	0095	GOVERNMENT HOUSE	4	SAMOA	000	00002
		1041	HURON CEMETARY	5	KAN	204	00002
		1807	TOWER ROCK	5	MO	157	00005
		2735	SEGER INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL	4	OKLA	149	00006
61	BOR						
62	NPS	0101	OLD FORT BOWIE	4	ARIZ	003	00000
		0534	FREDERICK DOUGLAS MEMORIAL HOME	4	DC	001	00008
		0535	FREDERICK GALLERY OF ART	4	DC	001	00001
		0550	PIERCE MILL	4	DC	001	00001
		2084	BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT	1	NM	043	24051
		2097	EL MORO NATIONAL MONUMENT	1	NM	061	01276
		2299	BRINEGAR CABIN	4	NC	005	00001
		3523	GOLDEN SPIES NHS	5	UTAH	003	02173
		3564	FRUITA SCHOOL HOUSE	4	UTAH	055	00001
		4122	MENOR'S FERRY	2	WY	034	00001

Table 5.1 (continued)

## LISTING OF FEDERAL PROPERTIES BY AGENCY

CODE	AGENCY	SERIAL	NAME	TYPE	STATE	COUNTY	ACRES
62	NPS	4207	LAFAYETTE SQUARE HIST. DIST.	4	DC	001	10000
63	BLM	0081	CHICK PORTAGE ARCH. DISTRICT	1	ALAS	000	14000
		0094	TANLIXE LAKE ARCH. DISTRICT	1	ALAS	000	400000
		0191	LAST CHANCE CANYON	1	CALF	024	00110
		0437	OREGON TRAIL	5	IDA	001	00000
		0241	GRANITE PASS	5	IDA	031	00160
		0449	SILVER CITY	1	IDA	073	10240
		1877	BEAVERHEAD ROCK	0	MONT	057	00240
		1943	COLD SPRING STATION	5	NEV	001	00120
		1944	GRIMES POINT	5	NEV	001	00720
		2080	FRANCIS CANYON RYIN	0	NV	039	00003
		2487	FORT RENO	1	OKLA	017	00010
		3555	IOSEPA SETTLEMENT "CEMETARY"	5	UTAH	045	00001
		3570	HORSESHOE CANYON PICTOGRAPHS	1	UTAH	055	00010
		4079	Como BLUFF	1	WY	001	07200
		4081	BRIDGER'S PASS	5	WY	007	00001
		4089	CASTLE GREENS PETROGLYPHS	5	WY	013	00040
		4042	SOUTH PASS CITY	1	WY	013	00040
		4117	WARDEN RUFFALO TRAP	5	WY	035	00008
		4151	CALICO MTS. ARCH. DIST.	1	CALF	071	00101
		4435	COPER RIVER + NORTHWEST-PIE RR	1	ALAS	260	00000
		4456	PINTE PASS	1	CALF	071	04314
64	MINES						
65	COAL RESEARCH						
66	GEOLOG SUR						
67	SALINE WATER						
68	ALASKA POWER						
69	BONNEVILLE POWER						
70	BUREC	0297	STAMPBDE SITE	5	CALF	091	00003
		0440	AREWACK DAM	2	IDA	013	00015
		4106	PAT-FINDER DAM	2	WY	027	00004
		4108	BUFFALO BILL DAM	2	WY	024	00002
71	USSFW	0086	THREE SAINTS BAY ARCH. SITE	5	ALAS	150	00070
		0092	ANANIULIAK ISLAND ARCH. DIST.	1	ALAS	000	00315
		1940	BERTRAND STEAMBOAT	0	NEV	177	00001
		4121	MILLER CABIN	1	WY	039	00001
72	BIA	1627	SAW MILL SITE	5	MINN	095	00004
		1656	UPPER SIOUX AGENCY	1	MINN	000	00000
		1843	FORT PECK AGENCY	5	MONT	045	00050
		4090	FORT WASHAKIE	5	WY	013	00001



## SECTION 6

## PRESERVATION WORK IN PROGRESS

National Figures

Although the number of properties where preservation work was in progress is small compared with the total number, the figure does suggest that significant efforts are being made to save historic properties (table 6.1 and figure 6.1). Probably a much greater number of properties had work done on them after the property was placed on the National Register. There is a danger here, however, The interpretation of the term "preservation work" may vary from state to state and even among the staff in an individual state. Many forms of work done on a building could be detrimental. Preservation does not mean restoration, reconstruction, or other forms of alteration. It means ensuring the stability of the existing condition of the property.

Some states had a very high number of properties where preservation work was in progress (California, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina), while there were a large number of states with very little preservation work in progress (Alaska, Arkansas, Washington, D. C., Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the territories). Those states having greater representation on the National Register generally have a far greater number of properties where preservation work is in progress.

Selection by Property Type

There appears to be some correlation between property type and preservation work (table 6.2 and figure 6.2). A much higher percentage of historic districts and objects had preservation work in progress, while buildings, structures, and sites were about average. The figures

on objects and sites are interesting because these are two categories where the percentages would be expected to be low. No definite trends exist among the individual states with the range being quite wide.

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>In Progress</u>	<u>No Work</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	35	530	4273	4838
%	0.7	11.0	88.3	100.0

Figure 6.1 Preservation work in progress

<u>Historic District (23.01)*</u>					<u>Structure (4.34)</u>			
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>In Prog.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No Data</u>	<u>In Prog.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	7	122	397	526	1	23	200	224
%	1.3	23.2	75.5	100.0	0.4	10.3	89.3	100.0

<u>Object (2.26)</u>				<u>Building (58.11)</u>				
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>In Prog.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No Data</u>	<u>In Prog.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	0	12	25	37	21	308	3010	3339
%	0	32.4	67.6	100.0	0.6	9.2	90.1	100.0

<u>Site (10.19)</u>				
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>In Prog.</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	6	54	76	636
%	0.9	8.5	90.6	100.0

Figure 6.2 Preservation work in progress selected by property type

\*(The figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage of the total number of properties where preservation work is in progress for each particular property type.)

## SECTION 7

## PUBLIC ACCESS

National Figures

According to the definitions of the public access classifications in the manual, access to the overwhelming number of properties should be restricted, but such is not the case (table 7.1 and figure 7.1). The classification problem here centers around whether or not the interiors of many buildings are accessible. Often private residences were classified as having unrestricted public access when this could not be possible. Access to the facade might be unrestricted but certainly not access to the interior. Also, many of the properties listed as having no public access are accessible with severe restrictions. Therefore, the percentages for the unrestricted and no access categories are probably actually smaller than they appear in table 7.1, and the restricted percentages are larger.

Selection by Ownership Type

Access is much more restricted in privately owned properties than in publicly owned, as would be expected (table 7.2 and figure 7.2). The best access is provided by properties in joint public-private ownership. Judging from these statistics, an effort needs to be made to open up more of the privately owned properties if the demand can be demonstrated. Almost a third of those properties in private ownership are classified as "no access".

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>No Access</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	16	984	2792	1046	4838
%	0.3	20.3	57.7	21.6	100.0

Figure 7.1 Number of properties in each public access category

<u>Public Ownership</u>					
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>No Access</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	7	534	915	141	1597
%	0.4	33.4	57.3	8.8	100.0

<u>Private Ownership</u>					
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>No Access</u>	<u>Total</u>
	8	322	1655	889	2874
	0.3	11.2	57.3	30.9	100.0

<u>Both</u>					
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>No Access</u>	<u>Total</u>
	1	128	220	15	364
	0.3	35.2	60.4	4.1	100.0

Figure 7.2 Access to the public selected by ownership type

## SECTION 8

## PRESENT USE

One of the most important pieces of information that must be obtained on any property is the nature of its present use. Only a select number of historic properties can be justified for use as parks or museums. The emphasis should be on ensuring that the properties continue to serve a useful purpose consistent with the preservation of the values that made them significant.

National Figures

Although the great majority of National Register properties are still in use, the fact that almost 8% are not should be some cause for concern (table 8.1 and figure 8.1). Properties suffer most from neglect, both from natural deterioration and vandalism. Vacant properties are usually the first to be demolished.

The high number of properties being used as private residences should be expected due to the large number of buildings. Commerce, education, government, and religion also rank high as uses. These are positive statistics. The figures for museums and parks are misleading if the terms are used in the strict sense. Some states considered almost any preserved house a museum, and any open space as a park. The high number of properties with "other" checked as a use may indicate a need for additional use categories. However, often an existing box could have been used but "other" was still checked. Examples of this would be a library which is educational, a bank which is commercial, and a courthouse as governmental.

There were other classification problems in this category.

Commerce and industry are often confused, and education was often used in the broad sense. Some states checked "other" for districts and typed in such things as "entire community", while other states would check every use on the form. Generally, the states have been a bit free on checking uses, often indicating those which could not be justified.

#### Selection by Property Type

Present uses do exhibit a pattern when sorted by property type (table 8.2 and figure 8.2). Historic districts rank high in almost every use category, with the use pattern generally reflecting a municipal setting. The figures for structures indicate that many of the properties classed as structures are buildings. The high percentage of transportation uses should be expected due to the fact that bridges are the most common type of structures nominated. Buildings as a property type have the most balanced use figures, and the closest to the national mean for all properties. The use patterns on sites indicate a rural setting in most cases.

#### Selection by Ownership Type

Selecting use by ownership type reveals some mildly surprising statistics (table 8.3 and figure 8.3). Properties held in joint public-private ownership have higher use percentages in every category except "other" and "none". A large percentage of jointly owned properties are historic districts which exhibit a greater number and a greater variety of uses than other property types. A strange figure here is the number of properties with religious uses. This is probably a result of the

classification problem on ownership involving churches (see Part II, Section 3). The use patterns on both public and privately owned properties reflect the different activities engaged in by the two types of owners. It would be expected that publicly owned properties would have greater use in government or parks, whereas privately owned properties would more likely be used as private residences, religious, commerce or agricultural land. There are no distinct trends among the states in this particular area.

#### Selection by Decade of Significance

In most decades, present uses as private residences and museums led all others, even on properties that had no specific dates (table 8.4). From 1630 to 1880, one of the two is the highest percentage figure for use. Due to the large number of buildings, this high use as private residences should be expected, but the number of museums is surprising. This seems to indicate that "museum" is being interpreted in the broadest sense. Over one-fifth of the properties significant after 1900 are used (at least partially) as museums. Education and commerce, the present use categories having the second highest percentages, are strong throughout the nineteenth century, reaching their peak around 1900. Many of the properties are very old and still in use — something that might be expected of private residences but not of education and commerce.

#### Average Acreage per Present Use

The average acreage figures for all the present use categories were incredibly high (table 8.5 and figure 8.4). Due to the methodology of this tabulation, the states that checked a generous number of present

uses appear to have more acreage in each of the categories checked (i.e., the acreage for the same property will be added under 5 or 6 different uses. The relative sizes of the acreage averages for the use categories were about as expected, except that the average for transportation is a bit high. Certain activities require a greater area than others and the figures reflect this fact. There are no real geographical or state trends, but there are several states with a large number of acres not being used (Alaska, Texas, and Virginia).



	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	
Number	411	520	733	202	456	99	63	
%	8.50	10.75	15.15	4.20	9.43	2.05	1.30	
	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>	<u>Pvtres</u>	<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>
Number	954	463	1450	461	70	146	616	384
%	19.72	9.57	29.97	9.53	1.45	3.02	12.73	7.94

Figure 8.1 Number of properties to which a particular present use is attributed

	<u>Historic District</u>								
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Museum</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	77	196	176	57	111	41	21	152	146
%	14.64	37.26	33.46	10.84	21.10	7.79	3.99	28.90	27.76
	<u>Pvtres</u>		<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	
Number	270		136	18	26		55	21	
%	51.33		25.89	3.42	4.94		10.46	3.99	
	<u>Structure</u>								
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	15	8	19	5	17	9	9	20	52
%	6.70	3.57	8.48	2.23	7.59	4.02	4.02	8.93	23.21
	<u>Pvtres</u>		<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	
Number	14		5	9	64		31	25	
%	6.25		2.23	4.02	28.57		13.84	11.16	
	<u>Object</u>								
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	2	3	9	2	2	0	2	10	7
%	5.41	8.11	24.32	5.41	5.41	0.00	5.41	27.02	18.92
	<u>Pvtres</u>		<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	
Number	1		3	2	4		8	5	
%	2.70		8.11	5.41	10.81		21.62	13.51	
	<u>Building</u>								
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	96	286	455	118	287	34	20	694	100
%	2.88	8.57	13.63	3.53	8.60	1.02	0.60	20.78	2.99
	<u>Pvtres</u>		<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	
Number	1090		293	24	40		412	250	
%	32.64		8.78	0.72	1.20		12.34	7.40	
	<u>Site</u>								
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	213	18	62	14	30	13	9	62	150
%	33.49	2.83	9.75	2.20	4.72	2.04	1.42	9.75	23.58
	<u>Pvtres</u>		<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	
Number	54		18	15	11		101	73	
%	8.49		2.83	2.36	1.73		15.88	11.48	

Figure 8.2 Present uses selected by property type

		<u>Public</u>							
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	44	31	324	64	354	18	48	440	301
%	2.76	1.94	20.29	4.01	22.17	1.13	3.01	27.55	18.85
		<u>Pvtres</u>	<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number		89	21	45	68	272	154	1597	
%		5.57	1.31	2.82	4.26	17.03	9.64		
		<u>Private</u>							
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	303	322	286	89	10	50	5	403	49
%	10.54	11.20	9.95	3.10	0.35	1.74	0.17	14.02	1.70
		<u>Pvtres</u>	<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number		1150	317	17	48	308	214	2874	
%		40.01	11.03	0.59	1.67	10.72	7.45		
		<u>Both</u>							
	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Entert</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Musm</u>	<u>Park</u>
Number	63	166	123	49	91	30	10	110	112
%	17.31	45.60	33.79	13.46	25.00	8.24	2.75	30.22	30.77
		<u>Pvtres</u>	<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number		209	121	8	30	36	16	364	
%		57.42	33.24	2.20	8.24	9.89	4.40		

Figure 8.3 Present uses selected by ownership type

Table 8.4-- Number of properties having a particular present use  
per decade of significance

DECADE NO. DATA	AGRI		COWES		FO		ENTER		GOVT		INDUST		MIL		MUSH	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1490	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1500	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1510	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1520	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1530	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1540	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1550	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1560	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	100.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00
1570	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1580	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1590	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1600	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1610	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1620	1	25.00	1	25.00	2	50.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	50.00
1630	2	20.00	3	30.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	40.00
1640	0	0.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1650	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	62.86
1660	1	14.29	1	14.29	2	28.57	0	0.00	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	57.14
1670	0	0.00	2	14.29	3	21.43	1	7.14	0	0.00	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	28.57
1680	2	9.52	1	4.76	3	14.29	0	0.00	1	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	28.57
1690	2	9.52	1	4.76	3	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	19.05
1700	6	21.43	4	14.29	3	10.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
1710	2	9.52	2	9.52	3	14.29	0	0.00	1	4.76	1	4.76	1	4.76	4	19.05
1720	2	5.71	4	11.43	7	20.00	2	5.71	3	8.57	1	2.86	1	2.86	9	25.71
1730	3	4.92	7	11.43	8	13.11	2	3.20	6	9.84	3	4.92	0	0.00	11	16.03
1740	0	0.00	1	1.67	5	8.33	3	5.00	4	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	25.00
1750	2	2.46	2	2.56	12	15.38	1	1.28	1	1.28	0	0.00	1	1.28	22	28.21
1760	0	0.00	5	6.85	16	20.53	1	0.97	4	5.88	1	0.97	0	0.00	27	34.62
1770	9	7.83	9	7.83	12	10.43	1	0.87	4	3.44	2	1.74	1	0.87	26	22.61
1780	6	5.66	6	5.66	9	8.49	4	3.77	9	8.49	2	1.89	0	0.00	20	20.62
1790	5	3.31	12	7.95	21	13.91	4	2.65	8	5.30	2	1.32	3	1.94	36	23.84
1800	4	2.52	9	5.66	32	20.13	4	2.52	5	3.14	0	0.00	4	2.52	34	21.38
1810	12	7.41	16	9.88	17	10.49	3	1.85	9	5.56	2	1.23	2	1.23	32	19.75
1820	9	4.46	18	9.33	29	15.03	3	1.54	17	8.81	3	1.55	3	1.55	36	18.69
1830	14	4.42	25	8.68	57	18.39	13	4.19	27	8.71	6	1.94	5	1.61	81	26.13
1840	20	5.12	23	7.06	41	12.58	14	4.25	30	9.28	5	1.52	6	1.88	64	19.63
1850	34	7.87	42	9.35	57	12.69	16	3.54	43	9.58	4	0.89	3	0.67	83	18.69
1860	21	7.00	28	9.33	55	18.33	13	4.33	30	10.00	6	2.67	4	1.33	77	25.67
1870	13	4.93	47	15.67	50	16.67	14	4.67	37	12.33	9	3.00	1	0.33	45	15.00
1880	5	1.75	38	13.29	41	14.34	10	3.20	40	13.99	3	1.05	3	1.05	48	16.78
1890	6	2.54	33	13.98	46	19.44	15	6.36	45	19.07	1	0.42	0	0.00	43	16.22
1900	6	2.23	30	10.54	27	13.17	10	4.88	36	17.56	10	4.88	1	0.49	29	15.15
1910	2	2.15	15	16.13	20	21.51	8	8.64	11	11.83	3	3.23	2	2.15	19	20.43
1920	0	0.00	5	15.15	6	18.18	6	18.18	1	3.03	1	3.03	0	0.00	4	12.12
1930	2	12.50	2	12.50	2	12.50	0	0.00	3	18.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.25
1940	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	16.67
TOTALS	411		520		733		203		455		99		83		453	
NATIONAL A		0.50		10.75		15.16		4.20		9.41		2.05		1.30		19.71

Table 8.4 (continued)

PRESENT USE - DECADES													
DECADE NO DATA	PART		PYRES		SCI		SCI		TRANSP		OTHER		TOTAL
	NO 1A3	NO 15.93	NO 2A1	NO 3A8	NO 2A7	NO 2.53	NO 2.53	NO 2.53	NO 2.53	NO 2.53	NO 2.53	NO 2.53	
1490	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1500	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1510	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1520	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1530	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1540	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1550	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1560	1	50.00	2	100.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
1570	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1580	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1590	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1600	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1
1610	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
1620	1	25.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
1630	6	60.00	4	40.00	3	30.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	2	20.00	10
1640	0	0.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2
1650	1	14.29	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	20.57	3
1660	0	0.00	4	57.14	1	14.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5
1670	2	14.29	4	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	14.29	0	0.00	6
1680	2	9.52	11	52.38	2	9.52	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.52	21
1690	1	4.76	4	19.05	1	4.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	28.57	6
1700	2	7.14	12	42.86	7	28.57	1	7.14	0	0.00	4	14.29	26
1710	2	9.52	8	38.10	6	28.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.52	21
1720	1	2.86	17	85.71	6	17.14	0	0.00	1	2.86	2	5.71	35
1730	4	4.56	27	44.26	16	26.23	1	1.64	0	0.00	2	3.29	61
1740	5	10.00	31	51.67	8	13.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	11.67	60
1750	7	8.97	30	36.44	4	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	14.10	78
1760	15	13.06	40	40.78	11	10.60	1	8.97	2	1.94	9	8.76	103
1770	9	8.49	41	39.58	16	13.91	0	0.00	4	3.48	12	16.43	115
1780	10	6.62	41	39.58	14	12.60	0	0.00	2	2.83	15	14.15	106
1790	14	8.62	60	39.74	13	9.27	0	0.00	2	1.32	18	11.92	151
1800	7	4.48	53	39.82	13	8.18	2	1.26	2	1.26	21	13.21	151
1810	14	8.64	69	42.50	13	8.62	4	2.47	3	1.05	23	14.20	162
1820	18	9.33	69	35.75	21	10.80	2	1.04	4	2.11	21	18.68	193
1830	21	6.77	96	30.97	27	8.71	5	1.61	7	2.26	42	13.95	310
1840	29	8.90	112	34.36	41	12.58	3	0.92	4	1.23	37	11.35	326
1850	28	6.24	146	32.52	50	11.14	4	0.89	9	2.08	46	10.24	449
1860	53	17.67	65	21.67	20	6.67	2	0.67	11	3.67	35	11.67	309
1870	19	6.33	72	24.08	26	8.67	5	1.67	20	6.67	30	10.00	300
1880	11	3.85	53	18.53	19	6.64	4	1.48	9	3.15	47	16.43	266
1890	14	5.93	30	12.71	15	6.36	3	1.27	6	2.54	35	14.63	236
1900	9	4.39	29	14.15	11	5.37	4	1.95	16	7.88	37	18.95	265
1910	8	4.40	12	12.90	3	3.23	0	0.00	7	7.53	18	19.35	93
1920	1	3.03	9	24.24	1	3.03	3	9.99	2	6.06	2	6.06	33
1930	1	6.25	2	12.50	0	0.00	2	12.50	2	12.50	4	25.00	16
1940	3	50.00	2	33.33	2	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	6
TOTALS	462		1449		461		69		146		616		4835
NATIONAL S		9.56		29.97		9.93		1.43		3.02		12.76	

Number	<u>Agriculture</u>			<u>Commercial</u>			<u>Educational</u>		
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>
404(7) *	478,034	1183.25	508(12)	67,865	133.24	717(16)	106,566	148.63	
<u>Entertainment</u>			<u>Government</u>			<u>Industry</u>			<u>Military</u>
<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>Total</u>
202(1)	32,147	159.14	449(6)	100,859	224.63	97(2)	2,3569	242.98	60(3) 9,756 162.60
<u>Museum</u>			<u>Park</u>			<u>Private Residence</u>			
<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	
935(19)	12,0415	128.79	452(11)	23,2854	515.16	1436(14)	31,553	218.35	
<u>Religious</u>			<u>Scientific</u>			<u>Transportation</u>			
<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	
454(7)	73,639	162.20	68(2)	474,247	6974.22	139(7)	105,186	757.73	
<u>Other</u>			<u>None</u>						
<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Av.</u>				
610(6)	589,232	965.95	376(8)	28,694	76.31				

Figure 8.4 Acreage averages per present use

\*The number in parenthesis following the number of properties having a particular use indicates the number of those properties without average figures. This number is subtracted from the total before obtaining the average.

## SECTION 9

## CONDITION CLASS

Classifying properties with regard to condition class is a highly subjective procedure since there are no clear guidelines or criteria for determining condition spelled out in the manual. Because of non-uniform interpretations, the information collected has limited statistical value.

National Figures

Individuals and groups responsible for nominating properties seem to be biased toward the excellent and good classifications (see table 9.1 and figure 9.1). Nationally, over three fourths of all properties surveyed fall into one of these two condition classes. Particularly prone toward these high designations are Arkansas, Washington, D. C., Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin. It is doubtful that these figures reflect the actual situation, but if they do, then properties that are in less than good condition are being neglected. This is unfortunate since these are the properties that need the limited protection provided by listing on the National Register.

Selection by Property Type

There appears to be no correlation between property type and a property's designated condition class, except in a few minor cases (table 9.2 and figure 9.2). Historic districts and sites are less frequently classified as excellent. This statistic is probably a result

of a problem in the data gathering technique for this study. Often districts, sites, and sometimes individual buildings had several condition states checked. As the form used in coding allowed for only one, a reasonable arbitrary estimate had to be made. If a district had excellent, good, and fair buildings, good was checked as the condition state. In addition, archeological sites were designated as any or all of the condition states although most should have been regarded as "unexposed". Structures and objects had a higher relative percentage of properties in the fair and deteriorated categories. Buildings, as a property type, rank higher than all others in the percentage of properties in the top two condition states. Because buildings comprise the largest portion of properties listed on the Register, the national figures for condition classes are consequently weighted heavily toward "excellent" and "good".

#### Selection by Occupied-Unoccupied

A property that is occupied is much more likely to be classified as being in good or excellent condition; almost an 85% probability (table 9.3 and figure 9.3). Even if a property is unoccupied (and there are a large number of them) it stands better than an even chance of being placed in one of the top two condition states. However, in the unoccupied properties, the percentages of properties in fair and deteriorated condition increase sharply. Those occupied properties classified as deteriorated, ruins, or unexplored are most likely located on land that is in use whereas the property itself is not physically occupied. The unoccupied properties in good or excellent condition are most likely preserved and maintained as parks or museums. It should be



remembered that occupation is an often changing state, many properties become occupied while others become vacant, so one is never sure of the reliability of the information on the nomination form.

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>	<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	28	1457	2179	712	212	160	90	4838
%	0.6	30.1	45.0	14.7	4.4	3.3	1.9	100.0

Figure 9.1 Number of properties in each condition class

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Historic District</u>			<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>			
Number	6	85	288	98	24	19	6	526
%	1.1	16.2	54.8	18.6	4.6	3.6	1.1	100.0

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Structures</u>			<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>			
Number	2	49	104	39	16	16	14	224
%	0.9	2.19	46.4	17.4	7.1	7.1	6.2	100.0

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Objects</u>			<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>			
Number	0	11	14	4	6	2	0	37
%	0	29.7	37.8	10.8	16.2	5.4	0	100.0

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Buildings</u>			<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>			
Number	10	1180	1496	498	133	21	1	3339
%	0.3	35.3	44.8	14.9	4.0	0.6	0.0	100.0

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Sites</u>			<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>			
Number	9	110	245	59	31	100	82	636
%	1.4	17.3	38.5	9.3	4.9	15.7	12.9	100.0

Figure 9.2 Properties condition class selected by type

		<u>Occupied</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>	<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	
Number	13	1205	1578	382	60	36	14	3288
%	0.4	36.6	48.0	11.6	1.8	1.1	0.4	100.0

		<u>Unoccupied</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Excel</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Fair</u>	<u>Deterior</u>	<u>Ruins</u>	<u>Unexpos</u>	
Number	14	239	574	317	148	120	74	1486
%	0.9	16.1	38.6	21.3	10.0	8.1	5.0	100.0

Figure 9.3 Properties condition class selected by occupied status

## SECTION 10

## MOVEMENT

The movement of an historic or culturally significant property from its original setting can seldom be justified. The original location of a building or structure may often be as important as the structure. Only when the significance rests primarily with the structure itself, and movement is the only way that it can be saved, is movement justified. The new setting should enhance the qualities of the structure if at all possible. It is significant that movement of a property is not an allowable expense under the grants program.

National Figures

Fortunately, the number of moved properties listed on the National Register is very small (table 10.1 and figure 10.1). Although most states have very few moved properties listed, some states do have a significant number. Seven states account for almost half of the total number of moved properties (California, Connecticut, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, South Carolina and Wisconsin).

Selection by Present Use

There appears to be no correlation between the present use of a property and movement (table 10.2 and figure 10.2). Only properties used as museums had a high enough movement rate to be considered significant. Properties used as private residences and for educational purposes had a relatively high number of properties moved.

### Selection by Earliest Period of Significance

A property's earliest period of significance also has little effect on whether or not a property is moved (table 10.3 and figure 10.3).

The fact that nineteenth century properties make up over two-thirds of the total of moved properties is due to the fact that the greatest number of properties listed on the Register are from this period. The movement rate is a little higher than the mean for all properties for late eighteenth and early nineteenth century properties.

#### NUMBER OF PROPERTIES MOVED

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Original Site</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	20	215	4603	4838
%	0.4	4.4	95.1	100.0

Figure 10.1 Number of properties moved

	<u>Agricultural</u>		<u>Commercial</u>		<u>Educational</u>		<u>Entertainment</u>	
	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Or. Site</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Or. Site</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Or. Site</u>
Number	1	409	9	507	35	695	8	194
%	0.24	99.76	1.74	98.26	4.79	95.21	3.96	96.04
	<u>Government</u>		<u>Industry</u>		<u>Military</u>		<u>Museum</u>	
	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Or. Site</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>
Number	6	450	0	99	2	61	85	866
%	1.32	98.68	0.0	100.0	3.17	96.83	8.94	91.06
	<u>Park</u>		<u>Pri. Res.</u>		<u>Religious</u>		<u>Scientific</u>	
	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>
Number	14	446	54	1398	11	449	4	65
%	3.04	96.96	3.73	96.27	2.39	97.61	5.80	94.20
	<u>Transportation</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>None</u>			
	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>	<u>Moved</u>	<u>Orig</u>		
Number	4	140	23	590	20	360		
%	2.78	97.22	3.75	96.25	5.26	94.74		

Figure 10.2 Properties present use divided into movement classes

	<u>Moved</u>								<u>Total</u>
	<u>Pre-columbian</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	
Number	1	1	3	11	40	73	69	17	215
% of total moved	0.5	0.5	1.4	5.1	18.6	34.0	32.1	7.9	100.0
% moved for period	6.66	0.30	2.09	4.05	5.66	5.68	4.09	4.42	

Figure 10.3 Properties earliest period of significance selected by movement status

## SECTION 11

## EARLIEST PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Determination of the particular period in which a property was significant is one of the most important information categories for a property, but it is also one of the most difficult to determine. The coding sheet for this study allows for only two periods, so the earliest and latest periods were selected. This is a serious flaw, but one that could not be avoided. A property could have been significant in every period, but only pre-columbian and twentieth century would appear. There was a distinct problem in separating the period of significance of what is now on the site and what may have been there previously. Due to these and other problems, these data can only be considered a rough estimate.

National Figures

Over 60 percent of all properties surveyed were significant in the nineteenth century (table 11.1 and figure 11.1), the only full century since nationhood. Although this century was crucial in American history, it appears to be over-represented. Often, the most visible properties and the types of properties easily associated with history or culture date from this period. On the other hand, little emphasis has been shown towards properties dating before 1750. Only 15 percent of the properties surveyed date from this earlier period, and almost half of those are pre-columbian. Six states (Texas, South Carolina, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, and California) contribute well over half the pre-columbian total. Some states that did have settlements in the sixteenth and seventeenth century have no representation from these periods. Virginia,

Massachusetts, and Connecticut have much higher percentages from the seventeenth century than any of the other states. The states comprising the original thirteen colonies dominate the eighteenth century with almost 80 percent of the total number of properties dating from this period, while the areas of early Spanish settlement (California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas) had only 24 properties among them for this period. It is apparent from these figures that some states need to initiate efforts to bring more balance into their programs in regard to periods of history.

#### Selection by Property Type

The distribution of percentages among periods of significance does vary some according to property type but the trends differ only in degree from the national figures (table 11.2 and figure 11.2). Objects do exhibit a different pattern, but the extremely small number of them would cause marked shifts in percentage by the addition of a small number to any one period. It would be expected that sites would be more heavily representative of the earlier periods due to their association with aboriginal history. Some states display different trends for particular property types, but most states generally follow the national averages.

#### Selection by Present Use

The relative percentage of properties falling into particular periods of significance are correlated according to present use (table 11.3 and figure 11.3). It is no surprise that properties in use in occupations requiring extensive land area such as agriculture, military, park, and scientific have much higher percentages in the pre-columbian

period (i.e. an archeological site would very likely be used in agriculture). The same trend also holds for property significant in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Properties in use as private residence, agriculture, or religion exhibit the highest percentages in the first half of the 18th century, while private residences, museums, and religion lead the second half. Although use in military, as private residences and museums are higher for properties of the first half of the nineteenth century, properties significant in later periods reflect the industrialization of the United States, tending toward such uses as transportation, commercial, and government.

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Precolon</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	14	333	16	143	271	706	1285	1686	384	4838
%	0.3	6.9	0.3	3.0	5.6	14.6	26.6	34.8	7.9	100.0

Figure 11.1 Number of properties from each earliest period of significance



<u>Historic District</u>										
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Precolum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	1	44	3	28	47	89	158	134	22	526
%	0.2	8.4	0.6	5.3	8.9	16.9	30.0	25.5	4.2	100.0
<u>Structure</u>										
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Precolum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	0	21	0	2	4	17	65	90	25	224
%	0	9.4	0.0	0.9	1.8	7.6	29.0	40.2	11.2	100.0
<u>Object</u>										
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Precolum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	0	0	0	1	0	5	2	15	14	37
%	0	0	0	2.7	0	13.5	5.4	40.5	37.8	100.0
<u>Building</u>										
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Precolum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	11	5	1	75	183	525	947	1290	302	3339
%	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.2	5.5	15.7	28.4	38.6	9.0	100.0
<u>Site</u>										
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Precolum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	2	258	12	36	34	60	86	132	16	636
%	0.3	40.6	1.9	5.7	5.3	9.4	13.5	20.8	2.5	100.0

Figure 11.2 Earliest period of significance selected by property type

<u>Agriculture</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	132	9	17	38	46	75	85	9	411
%	32.12	2.19	4.14	9.25	11.19	18.25	20.68	2.19	
<u>Commercial</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	9	3	18	29	76	123	198	62	518
%	1.74	0.58	3.47	5.60	14.67	23.75	38.22	11.97	
<u>Education</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	26	5	25	36	101	204	270	64	731
%	3.56	0.68	3.42	4.92	13.82	27.91	36.94	8.76	
<u>Entertainment</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	15	2	6	7	21	47	77	27	202
%	7.43	0.99	2.97	3.47	10.40	23.27	38.12	13.37	
<u>Government</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	17	3	9	21	44	102	205	55	456
%	3.73	0.66	1.97	4.61	9.65	22.37	44.96	12.06	
<u>Industry</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	10	0	2	8	16	23	27	13	99
%	10.10	0.0	2.02	8.08	16.16	23.23	27.27	13.13	
<u>Military</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	8	2	1	3	8	21	15	4	62
%	12.90	3.23	1.61	4.84	12.90	33.87	24.19	6.45	
<u>Museum</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	17	5	34	53	182	282	321	57	951
%	1.79	0.53	3.58	5.57	19.14	29.65	33.75	5.99	
<u>Park</u>									
	<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	67	5	25	19	76	108	140	22	462
%	14.50	1.08	5.41	4.11	16.45	23.38	30.30	4.76	

Figure 11.3 Earliest period of significance selected by present use

		<u>Private Residence</u>							<u>Total</u>
		<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	
Number	19	4	50	133	295	470	412	63	1446
%	1.31	0.28	3.46	9.20	20.40	32.50	28.49	4.36	
		<u>Religious</u>							<u>Total</u>
		<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	
Number	6	2	21	51	89	130	145	17	461
%	1.30	0.43	4.56	11.06	19.31	28.20	31.45	3.69	
		<u>Scientific</u>							<u>Total</u>
		<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	
Number	14	1	2	3	2	18	19	11	70
%	20.00	1.43	2.86	4.29	2.86	25.71	27.14	15.71	
		<u>Transportation</u>							<u>Total</u>
		<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	
Number	3	1	3	4	16	31	63	25	146
%	2.05	0.68	2.05	2.74	10.96	21.23	43.15	17.12	
		<u>Other</u>							<u>Total</u>
		<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	
Number	54	2	18	23	82	162	204	70	15
%	8.78	0.33	2.93	3.74	13.33	26.34	33.17	11.38	
		<u>None</u>							<u>Total</u>
		<u>Pre-colum</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	
Number	46	0	14	25	61	81	127	27	381
%	12.07	0.0	3.67	6.56	16.01	21.26	33.33	7.09	

Figure 11.3 (continued)

## SECTION 12

## LATEST PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

Due to the flaw in the design of the study discussed in the previous section and the tendency for many of the groups nominating properties to "extend" the periods of significance for some properties, the validity of the information generated using these particular data is questionable. For example, there were cases of houses significant only in architecture, built in the 1700's, that were considered significant all the way up to the twentieth century. A property is always significant, but the reason for its significance is often an event or condition occurring many years before. This and other misconceptions in this information category should be cleared up if the period of significance category is to be an accurate representation of the existing condition (see Part II, Section 16).

National Figures

The main value of the computation of the latest period of significance is that it gives an estimate of the number of properties significant in more than one period. Approximately one-fourth of all National Register properties surveyed are significant in more than one period (table 12.1 and figure 12.1). The trends here are very similar to the earliest periods of significance except the great weight of properties are significant after 1850. Combining these figures with the earliest period of significance causes very little change in the relative weights of the different periods except that the percentage for the twentieth century almost doubles (figure 12.2).

	<u>Pre-column</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20th</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	1	5	13	22	100	228	525	351	1245
%	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	8.0	18.3	42.2	28.2	100.0

Figure 12.1 Latest period of significance

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Pre-column</u>	<u>16th</u>	<u>17th</u>	<u>18-1</u>	<u>18-2</u>	<u>19-1</u>	<u>19-2</u>	<u>20th</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	14	334	21	156	293	806	1513	2211	735	5083 (4838 + 1245)
%	0.2	5.5	0.3	2.6	4.8	13.3	24.9	36.4	12.1	99.9

Figure 12.2 Earliest or latest period of significance

## SECTION 13

## DECADE OF SIGNIFICANCE

The period of significance can be narrowed to a particular year if a specific date is included on the nomination form of the property. Often a circa date was included as a specific date, and these were treated as specific dates for the purposes of this study. Room for only one date was allowed on the coding form, and many properties had several. The earliest date was selected unless a later date was seen to be clearly more important. Dates were aggregated into ten year periods to make totals easier to analyze (the totals for each year for each state would have been too small to have aided in detecting trends or discrepancies). The fact that a large number of the dates are circa anyway, should ease fears that this method of aggregation lessens the value of this computation.

National Figures

Over 80% of the properties surveyed did have specific or circa dates assigned to them. More than half of these properties had dates falling between 1830 and 1889 (table 13.1 and figure 13.1). The tendency to nominate more properties from this period extended to almost all the states. The period of greatest settlement activity within a state does effect the emphasis on a particular decade. For example, Massachusetts has 37 properties from 1560 to 1780, Virginia 96, while Alabama has but one and Ohio but two. This would be expected. It should follow that the state settled later would have much greater representation in later periods, but this is not necessarily the case.

Between 1830 and 1889 Massachusetts has 47, Virginia 81, Alabama 58, and Ohio 97. As can be seen from these figures, states do not necessarily emphasize their oldest properties. A state settled early will have more properties from an earlier period, but there appears to be no tendency to de-emphasize properties from later periods. In fact, some states that were settled early and should have a high representation of properties from the earlier periods often do not (California, New Jersey, New York, and Texas to name a few). The number of properties listed on the register fall off sharply after 1910 among all the states.

	<u>1590</u>	<u>1600</u>	<u>1610</u>	<u>1620</u>	<u>1630</u>	<u>1640</u>	<u>1650</u>	<u>1660</u>	<u>1670</u>	<u>1680</u>
Number	2	1	2	4	10	4	7	7	14	21
%	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
	<u>1690</u>	<u>1700</u>	<u>1710</u>	<u>1720</u>	<u>1730</u>	<u>1740</u>	<u>1750</u>	<u>1760</u>	<u>1770</u>	<u>1780</u>
Number	21	28	21	35	60	59	78	103	115	106
%	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.7
	<u>1790</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>1810</u>	<u>1820</u>	<u>1830</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>
Number	150	159	162	192	310	325	449	300	299	286
%	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.9	7.9	8.3	11.5	7.7	7.6	7.3
	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>Total</u>			
Number	235	204	91	32	15	6	3913			
%	6.0	5.2	2.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0			

Figure 13.1 Number of properties with specific dates falling in the decades of significance

## SECTION 14

## SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL

The State Historic Preservation Officer's determination of the significance level of a property is the most subjective evaluation in the whole nomination process as the guidelines in the nomination manual are vague. Whereas some properties fall easily into one of the three categories (local, state, or national), other properties could legitimately be placed in either of two or even three. The judgment of the SHPO should be respected in this area, but the value of this information for statistical inference is limited.

National Figures

There appears to be either a tendency to assign a level of significance that is higher than the property deserves, or a tendency to neglect locally significant properties (table 14.1 and figure 14.1). It would be expected that there would be as many, if not more, properties of local significance than of state or national significance combined. This was not true, however, of the properties surveyed in this study. Most of the properties on the Register not included in this survey (NHL's or National Park Service properties), are of national significance, so the actual figures would be weighed even more toward the higher levels of significance. However, there were 12 states with more than 40% of the properties being classified as local (Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin). These were offset by 18 states that had less than 10% of the properties



classified as local (seven had no locally significant properties -- Washington, D. C., Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Utah, West Virginia, and Wyoming).

#### Selection by Public Ownership Level

Although the percentage of properties classified as being significant at the state level remain high regardless of public ownership level, the percentages at local and federal significance levels vary greatly in state-owned properties (table 14.2 and figure 14.2). State-owned properties have a much lower percentage of locally significant properties than would be expected and a much higher percentage of nationally significant properties. On the whole, publicly-owned properties showed a much lower percentage of locally significant properties.

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	50	1199	2321	1268	4838
%	1.0	24.8	48.0	26.2	100.0

Figure 14.1 Number of properties at each significance level

Significance Level		<u>Local Public Ownership</u>			
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>National</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	8	231	334	140	713
%	1.1	32.4	46.8	19.6	100.00
<u>State Ownership</u>					
Number	10	46	336	236	628
%	1.6	7.3	53.5	37.6	100.0
<u>Federal Ownership</u>					
Number	4	28	89	77	198
%	2.0	14.1	44.9	38.9	100.0

Figure 14.2 Significance level selected by public ownership level

## SECTION 15

## ENTRY DATE

The growth of the National Register has remained remarkably constant since the program became fully operational in late 1969. The entry date figure is the date the property was entered on the Register, not the date the nomination was received by the Registration Branch. However, the distribution of these dates should give a rough estimate of the rate the individual states have been nominating properties, the period between nomination and approval seldom being more than a few months.

National Figures by Month

From very small beginnings, the National Register grew steadily until 1972, then accelerated sharply. Over half of all the properties surveyed were placed on the Register since the beginning of 1972, a period of less than 18 months (table 15.1 and figure 15.1). Some states have only recently entered the program, and naturally have only a few properties listed (notably the mid-western and Rocky Mountain states). There are a few states that entered the program early, but still have a very small number of properties (Arkansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and Wyoming). The great majority of states are nominating properties at an accelerating rate, and most of the nominations are being placed on the Register. The large number of properties with "no data" for entry are mostly NHL's and 46 special archeological properties that were surveyed before they were placed on the Register (see Part II, Section 19).

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Special Note:

Table 15.1 was the only printout arrayed with individual months. In all other tables in this section, the entries from 1970 to the end of 1972 were aggregated into six month periods; the entries of 1968, 1969, and 1973 into one year periods. The digit following the year denotes the first or second half of the year.

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### Selection by Property Type

There seems to be no correlation between entry date and property type (table 15.2 and figure 15.2). Most states show correlations similar to the national mean within the particular property type category. There are numerous instances of states nominating fewer properties in the categories of historic districts and sites in the last year and a half. The overall trend in number of nominations is fairly steady through 1972. The number of nominations for all property types increased substantially in 1973.

### Selection by Ownership Type

There are only slight differences in the percentages in the entry date periods among the three ownership types which suggest that for the nation as a whole there is no correlation between entry date and ownership type (table 15.3 and figure 15.3). Privately owned properties were generally nominated earlier and have shown the greatest recent increase. A few states that joined the Register program early have low percentages in the "private" ownership type in the last two years (Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, Texas, and Utah). In the "public" ownership type, some states have nominated noticeably smaller percentages of properties since the first half of 1972 (Alaska, Arizona, Missouri,

North Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wyoming). There are states that have shown a great increase in the public percentages recently (Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, and Ohio). However, the mode for the country as a whole approximates the national mean, regardless of ownership type.

#### Selection by Public Ownership Level

There were distinct differences in the entry schedules in regard to properties from the three types of public ownership (table 15.4 and figure 15.4). Entries of state-owned properties reached substantial proportions long before local or federally owned properties and the rate has continued high. Over half of the total of locally owned properties have been placed on the Register since the beginning of 1972, which indicates there is a general trend toward listing more properties under this type of ownership. The entry rate of federally owned properties has increased recently but the number is still low. These numbers should increase dramatically as EO 11593 is fully implemented. Most states exhibit patterns of percentages similar to the national mean at all three public ownership levels.

#### Selection by Earliest Period of Significance

On a national basis, there is no evidence to suggest that the earliest period of significance is correlated to any great extent with the entry date period (table 15.5 and figure 15.5). The percentage for pre-columbian properties has fallen off, but the figures for the second half of 1973 should be higher due to the processing of a backlog of aboriginally significant properties. The figures suggest the states are recently showing more of a tendency to nominate properties significant

in the 20th century. Most states are well represented after the start of 1972 in all periods of significance.

In summary, there appears to be no correlation between entry date periods and any of the other information categories tested.

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>6811</u>	<u>6901</u>	<u>6902</u>	<u>6903</u>	<u>6904</u>	<u>6905</u>	<u>6906</u>	<u>6907</u>	<u>6908</u>
Number	101	5	2	2	13	35	29	36	24	4
%	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1
	<u>6909</u>	<u>6910</u>	<u>6911</u>	<u>6912</u>	<u>7001</u>	<u>7002</u>	<u>7003</u>	<u>7004</u>	<u>7005</u>	<u>7006</u>
Number	8	63	82	55	33	85	21	66	25	44
%	0.2	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.9
	<u>7007</u>	<u>7008</u>	<u>7009</u>	<u>7010</u>	<u>7011</u>	<u>7012</u>	<u>7101</u>	<u>7102</u>	<u>7103</u>	<u>7104</u>
Number	72	57	87	145	46	89	43	98	121	52
%	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.8	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.1
	<u>7105</u>	<u>7106</u>	<u>7107</u>	<u>7108</u>	<u>7109</u>	<u>7110</u>	<u>7111</u>	<u>7112</u>	<u>7201</u>	<u>7202</u>
Number	180	83	76	82	137	71	70	49	126	204
%	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.0	2.6	4.2
	<u>7203</u>	<u>7204</u>	<u>7205</u>	<u>7206</u>	<u>7207</u>	<u>7208</u>	<u>7209</u>	<u>7210</u>	<u>7211</u>	<u>7212</u>
Number	208	183	61	172	52	58	104	116	132	108
%	4.3	3.8	1.3	3.6	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.2
	<u>7301</u>	<u>7302</u>	<u>7303</u>	<u>7304</u>	<u>7305</u>	<u>Total</u>				
Number	102	79	278	421	143	4838				
%	2.1	1.6	5.7	8.7	3.0	100.0				

Figure 15.1 Number of properties entered on the National Register per month

Historic District											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970-1</u>	<u>1970-2</u>	<u>1971-1</u>	<u>1971-2</u>	<u>1972-1</u>	<u>1972-2</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	19	38	32	47	45	57	99	58	131	536	
%	3.6	7.2	6.1	8.9	8.6	10.8	18.8	11.0	24.9	100.0	
Structures											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970-1</u>	<u>1970-2</u>	<u>1971-1</u>	<u>1971-2</u>	<u>1972-1</u>	<u>1972-2</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	4	19	24	20	15	21	34	34	53	224	
%	1.8	8.5	10.7	8.9	6.7	9.4	15.2	15.2	23.7	100.0	
Objects											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970-1</u>	<u>1970-2</u>	<u>1971-1</u>	<u>1971-2</u>	<u>1972-1</u>	<u>1972-2</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	0	2	1	7	4	3	7	3	10	37	
%	0	5.4	2.7	18.9	10.8	8.1	18.9	8.1	27.0	100.0	
Buildings											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970-1</u>	<u>1970-2</u>	<u>1971-1</u>	<u>1971-2</u>	<u>1972-1</u>	<u>1972-2</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	29	5	238	165	331	429	323	668	408	730	3326
%	0.9	0.2	7.2	5.0	10.0	12.9	9.7	20.1	12.3	21.9	100.0
Sites											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970-1</u>	<u>1970-2</u>	<u>1971-1</u>	<u>1971-2</u>	<u>1972-1</u>	<u>1972-2</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	36	53	42	81	75	73	130	53	91	634	
%	5.7	8.4	6.6	12.8	11.5	11.5	20.5	8.4	14.4	100.0	

Figure 15.2 Entry date selected by property type

PROPERTIES ENTRY DATE PERIODS SELECTED BY OWNERSHIP TYPE

<u>Public</u>											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>19701</u>	<u>19702</u>	<u>91711</u>	<u>19712</u>	<u>19721</u>	<u>19722</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	28	3	129	127	189	197	166	305	171	282	1597
%	1.8	0.2	8.1	8.0	11.8	12.3	10.4	19.1	10.7	17.7	100.0
<u>Private</u>											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>19701</u>	<u>19702</u>	<u>19711</u>	<u>19712</u>	<u>19721</u>	<u>19722</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	62	2	195	111	282	345	275	585	356	661	2874
%	2.2	0.1	6.8	3.9	9.8	12.0	9.6	20.4	12.4	23.0	100.0
<u>Both</u>											
	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>19701</u>	<u>19702</u>	<u>19711</u>	<u>19712</u>	<u>19721</u>	<u>19722</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	10	0	29	36	25	35	44	64	42	79	364
%	2.7	0	8.0	9.9	6.9	9.6	12.1	17.6	11.5	21.7	100.0

Figure 15.3 Entry date periods selected by ownership type

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970-1</u>	<u>Local Public</u>		<u>1971-1</u>	<u>1971-2</u>	<u>1972-1</u>	<u>1972-2</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total</u>
					<u>1970-2</u>							
Number	8	2	30	38	65	93	70	155	101	151	713	
%	1.1	0.3	4.2	5.3	9.1	13.0	9.8	21.7	14.2	21.2	100.0	
					<u>State</u>							
					<u>1970-2</u>							
Number	12	1	67	72	104	81	70	94	40	87	628	
%	1.9	0.2	10.7	11.5	16.6	12.9	11.1	15.0	6.4	13.9	100.0	
					<u>Federal</u>							
					<u>1970-2</u>							
Number	7	0	28	12	13	17	22	42	23	34	198	
%	3.5	0.0	14.1	6.1	6.6	8.6	11.1	21.2	11.6	17.2	100.0	

Figure 15.4 Entry date periods selected by public ownership level



	No Data	1968	1969	1970-1	<u>Pre-columbian</u>		1971-2	1972-1	1972-2	1973	Total
					<u>1970-2</u>	<u>1971-1</u>					
Number	32	0	31	11	46	49	39	55	35	35	333
%	9.6	0	9.3	3.3	13.8	14.7	11.7	16.5	10.5	10.5	100.0
<u>16th Century</u>											
Number	5	0	1	0	4	1	0	3	1	1	16
%	31.3	0	6.2	0.0	25.0	6.2	0	18.8	6.2	6.2	100.0
<u>17th Century</u>											
Number	1	0	24	6	15	15	14	24	14	30	143
%	0.7	0.0	16.8	4.2	10.5	10.5	9.8	16.8	9.8	21.0	100.0
<u>18-1</u>											
Number	7	1	22	16	30	30	22	49	33	61	271
%	2.6	0.4	8.1	5.9	11.1	11.1	8.1	18.1	12.2	22.5	100.0
<u>18-2</u>											
Number	11	2	61	39	77	85	79	120	89	143	706
%	1.6	0.3	8.6	5.5	10.9	12.0	11.2	17.0	12.6	20.3	100.0
<u>19-1</u>											
Number	24	0	103	83	125	139	121	270	152	268	1285
%	1.9	0.0	8.0	6.5	9.7	10.8	9.4	21.0	11.8	20.9	100.0
<u>19-2</u>											
Number	12	2	92	100	177	217	169	347	194	376	1686
%	0.7	0.1	5.5	5.9	10.5	12.9	10.0	20.6	11.5	22.3	100.0
<u>20</u>											
Number	6	0	18	18	21	40	41	82	51	107	384
%	1.6	0.0	4.7	4.7	5.5	10.4	10.7	21.4	13.3	27.9	100.0

Figure 15.5 Entry date period selected by earliest period of significance

## SECTION 16

## ACREAGE CLASS

Although acre class is less exact than the actual acreage of a property, acre class is the more valuable in this type of statistical analysis. Acreage figures are seldom exact, and by grouping them into classes a more valid analysis can be made. A clearer picture of the actual distribution of properties in regard to size is also obtained (see Exhibit 3B).

National Figures

Most of the National Register properties contain a relatively small number of acres (table 16.1 and figure 16.1). Almost half the properties on the Register are one acre or less; over three-fourths are ten acres or less. Surprisingly, there are almost as many properties containing 100 to 500 acres as there are properties between 25 to 100 acres. This is due largely to the fact that some states do nominate large acreages. Virginia and Maryland alone account for 91 out of the total 321 properties between 100 and 500 acres. However, most states were relatively conservative in nominating acreages.

Selection by Property Type

Property type affected acreage class extensively, but this should be expected (table 16.2 and figure 16.2). Individual buildings should have a lower acreage class than historic districts. Structures, objects, and buildings exhibited similar patterns, but the patterns of historic districts and sites were each unique. Interestingly, there were more historic districts over 100 acres than sites. The individual states

showed no tendency to follow the national pattern in most cases. The variety of distribution types was endless. All states had large representations in the smaller acreage classes although they varied greatly in degree.

#### Selection by Entry Date Period

There appears to be no tendency to nominate greater or lesser acreages now than in 1969. The percentages have remained steady throughout the years (table 16.3 and figure 16.3).

	<u>No Data</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-25</u>	<u>25-50</u>	<u>50-100</u>
Number	53	2367	891	465	241	148	191
%	1.1	48.9	18.4	9.6	5.0	3.1	3.9
	<u>100-500</u>	<u>500-1000</u>	<u>1000-10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>			
Number	321	80	70	11			
%	6.6	1.7	1.4	0.2			

Figure 16.1 Number of properties in each acreage class

	No Data	<u>&lt; 1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-25</u>	<u>Historic District</u>			<u>500-1,000</u>	<u>1,000-10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>Total</u>
						<u>25-50</u>	<u>50-100</u>	<u>100-500</u>				
Number	20	27	39	54	67	48	63	134	31	34	9	526
%	3.8	5.1	7.4	10.3	12.7	9.1	12.0	25.5	5.9	6.5	1.7	100.0
<u>Structure</u>												
Number	2	125	42	22	13	4	8	8	0	0	0	224
%	0.9	55.8	18.8	9.8	5.8	1.8	3.6	3.6	0	0	0	100.0
<u>Object</u>												
Number	4	26	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	37
%	10.0	70.3	10.8	5.4	0	0	0	2.7	0	0	0	100.0
<u>Building</u>												
Number	16	2026	686	293	97	39	52	93	31	13	0	3339
%	0.5	60.7	20.5	8.5	2.9	1.2	1.6	2.8	0.9	0.4	0	100.0
<u>Site</u>												
Number	9	132	102	96	63	56	63	81	15	18	0	636
%	1.4	20.8	16.0	15.1	9.9	8.8	9.9	12.7	2.4	2.8	0	100.0

Figure 16.2 Acre class selected by property type

	No Data	<u>≤1</u>	<u>1-5</u>	<u>5-10</u>	<u>10-25</u>	<u>25-50</u>	<u>1968</u> <u>50-100</u>	<u>100-500</u>	<u>500-1,000</u>	<u>1,000-10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
%	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
<u>1969</u>												
Number	10	151	50	22	19	13	20	38	14	16	0	353
%	2.8	42.8	14.2	6.2	5.4	3.7	5.7	10.8	4.0	4.5	0.0	100.0
<u>1970-1</u>												
Number	6	126	38	33	14	11	11	27	7	1	0	274
%	2.2	46.0	13.9	12.0	5.1	4.0	4.0	9.9	2.6	0.4	0	100.0
<u>1970-2</u>												
Number	0	220	110	56	22	21	19	30	7	9	2	496
%	0.0	44.4	22.2	11.3	4.4	4.2	3.8	6.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	100.0
<u>1971-1</u>												
Number	2	305	126	58	17	16	18	25	4	6	0	557
%	0.3	52.9	21.8	10.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	4.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	100.0
<u>1971-2</u>												
Number	2	233	96	49	31	9	21	30	8	4	2	485
%	0.4	48.0	19.8	10.1	6.4	1.9	4.3	6.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	100.0
<u>1972-1</u>												
Number	8	524	147	82	47	29	36	57	14	7	3	954
%	0.8	54.9	15.4	8.6	4.9	3.0	3.8	6.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	100.0
<u>1972-2</u>												
Number	1	296	93	61	30	21	15	41	6	6	0	570
%	0.2	51.9	16.3	10.7	5.3	3.7	2.6	7.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0
<u>1973</u>												
Number	9	487	219	97	50	24	40	66	18	11	2	1023
%	0.9	47.6	21.4	9.5	4.9	2.3	3.9	6.5	1.8	1.1	0.2	100.0

Figure 16.3 Acre class selected by entry date period

## SECTION 17

## APPROXIMATE ACREAGES

The information gathered on property acreages is the most unreliable contained in the whole study, and there were several reasons for this. First, acreage figures on the nomination forms ranged from the very specific to non-existent. Some states went down to three decimal places, some just indicated less than ten, while others had no information at all. The quality of this information has improved among the more recent submitted forms, however. Second, there was no provision made on the coding form for recording less than one acre. All properties reported as one acre or less were accorded one acre on the coding sheet. This would tend to slightly inflate the acreage totals. Third, properties such as canals, railroads, and trails created special problems. Unless the state provided a figure, these properties were classed as "no data", as were sites and districts. Buildings, structures and objects were accorded one acre in cases where there was no information, as this would be a reasonable estimate.

In the case of many properties, exact acreage may not be an important factor in nomination. The land required for preserving the integrity of a property varies with each property, and no standards could be set in terms of acreage alone.

National Average

The per property acreages are extremely high when one considers that over three-fourths of the properties surveyed are ten acres or less (table 17.1). There are 18 states which have averages of over 100 acres per property, whereas only seven have averages less than 10. The

coding bias alone could not account for these figures. In most cases a state will have a few properties with very large acreages which will distort the averages. For example, the Tangle Lake Archeological District in Alaska adds 400,000 acres to that state's total. This one property accounts for one-third of the total acreage of all properties on the National Register. On the whole, the more densely populated states have lower averages, and the Rocky Mountain states (and Alaska) have higher averages.

#### Average Acreage per Ownership Type

There appears to be no definite correlation between ownership type and the acreage of properties (table 17.2). The range in some states is remarkable. The small number of properties in joint public-private ownership probably account for the high averages in that category.

#### Average Acreage per Public Ownership Level

Among publicly owned properties, there does seem to be some correlation (nationally) between public ownership level and number of acres included with a property (table 17.3). Properties under local public ownership have a very small per property average while federally owned properties have a very large average. This difference could be explained partially due to the fact that most local public properties are in municipal areas, whereas federal properties most often are not. Also, the federal category is distorted due to the existence of several properties with very large acreages coupled with the small total number of federal properties.

Table 17.1--Average per property acreage

STATE	NUMBER OF PROPERTIES	NO DATA	TOTAL ACREAGE	AVERAGE ACREAGE
AL	102	0	3224	35.27
ALAS	21	2	63024 (483,024)	4349.87 (25,422.31)
ARIZ	20	1	82100	2951.94
ARK	47	3	2100	49.14
CALIF	197	4	17540	45.25
COLOR	57	1	9775 (209,775)	174.55 (3,745.98)
CONN	112	3	4369	42.90
DEL	34	0	2218	23.10
DC	67	1	732	11.09
FLA	104	2	11380	109.40
GA	170	0	32353	184.90
HAWAII	35	0	2018	57.60
IDA	14	1	12112	672.29
ILL	69	0	5422	79.74
IND	24	0	925	34.11
IOWA	20	0	121	7.05
KAN	110	0	686	6.24
KY	80	4	762	10.83
LA	30	1	1207	34.78
ME	127	4	5932	50.27
MD	117	1	13039	115.24
MASS	127	2	3040	27.52
MICH	199	2	5217	26.45
MINN	70	2	43304	574.21
MISS	41	1	18504	304.33
MO	161	0	5458	33.40
MONT	20	0	4556	227.80
NEB	44	2	3323	51.42
NEV	11	1	3625	329.55
NH	20	0	44	1.74
NJ	111	2	3433	31.50
NM	26	0	35036	1401.62
NV	243	2	2276	21.64
NC	220	1	1840	4.43
ND	3	0	12	4.00
OHIO	227	2	3077	13.60
OKLA	71	1	4335	51.93
ORE	22	0	600	29.73
PA	210	2	11051	51.55
RI	120	1	7147	60.00
SC	212	1	40733	143.05
SD	6	0	11	1.38
TENN	153	1	6163	40.55
TEX	167	0	22820	136.85
UTAH	52	0	2473	47.80
VT	24	1	4700	174.37
VA	351	2	83870	240.28
WASH	400	6	800	15.00
WVA	27	0	1310	36.11
WIS	75	1	2780	38.72
WY	40	1	9401	201.04
SAHRA	7	0	10	2.57
GUAM	4	0	0	0.70
US	1	0	116	116.00
VI	1	0	0	0.00
TOTALS	4038	61	130272	191.44
			(1,230,272)	NATIONAL AVERAGE (257.54)



Table 17.2--Average acreage per property per ownership type

STATE	OWNER	LEASE	UNIT
ALA	21.22	12.72	100.00
ALAS	4500.00	3.00	1071.00
AK	70.11	7112.10	0.00
ARIZ	11.22	2.72	472.00
AR	103.22	32.22	357.21
CALF	57.12	314.12	332.00
COLO	14.12	2.00	232.10
CONN	12.22	22.12	0.00
DC	26.22	2.00	10.00
FLA	232.12	12.12	40.57
GA	14.22	210.00	427.30
HAWI	105.31	22.20	22.20
IDA	1308.14	110.20	0.00
ILL	43.22	0.22	320.00
IND	21.22	23.20	24.00
IOA	1.22	2.00	24.27
KAN	6.22	2.00	0.00
KY	13.12	1.22	10.00
LA	7.22	20.22	100.00
ME	7.22	42.22	27.22
MD	48.04	107.22	240.33
MASS	30.22	1.22	47.33
MICH	14.22	11.12	102.13
MINN	270.04	31.03	431.00
MISS	43.22	40.22	200.22
MO	24.22	13.22	40.22
MONT	120.22	34.22	100.22
NEB	4.22	47.22	100.22
NEV	142.22	140.22	140.22
NH	1.22	2.22	0.00
NJ	40.22	3.22	20.22
NM	247.22	172.22	0.00
NY	35.10	1.22	31.22
NC	6.22	2.10	100.22
ND	4.00	0.00	0.00
OHIO	22.12	2.22	24.12
OKLA	1.22	4.00	400.12
ORE	2.00	1.22	24.22
PA	104.12	17.12	14.12
RI	0.12	2.22	43.22
SC	16.22	140.22	107.00
SD	1.00	1.22	1.00
TENN	54.12	21.22	124.22
TEX	24.22	142.22	437.00
UTAH	107.22	1.22	1.00
VT	12.12	2.22	1131.00
VA	17.12	105.10	173.22
WASH	24.22	1.22	42.22
WVA	21.12	42.22	0.00
WTS	24.22	12.22	70.22
WY	55.22	12.22	400.22
SAMOA	1.22	0.22	0.00
GUAM	0.00	0.00	0.00
PR	0.00	0.00	110.00
VI	0.22	0.22	0.22
NATIONAL	131.12	104.12	300.22
AVERAGE			

\*These averages do not include the 400,000 acres for Alaska and the 200,000 acres for Colorado. There was no way to add this additional data to the basic record for the properties involved.

Table 17.3--Average acreage per public ownership level

STATE	LOCAL	STATE	FEDERAL
ALA	14.32	30.25	0.00
ALAS	1.32	50.50	15000.50*
ARIZ	4.32	0.50	700.00
ARK	1.42	22.00	1.00
CALF	34.43	242.57	15.80
COLOR	1.12	32.57	321.00
CONN	4.32	24.57	5.00
DEL	1.00	12.54	0.00
DC	1.00	1.00	43.57
FLA	37.50	195.53	1172.33
GA	22.00	13.54	3.00
HAWI	0.00	3.54	321.50
IDA	0.00	24.33	212.40
ILL	4.50	62.53	421.00
IND	1.32	53.00	1.00
IOWA	1.00	4.00	0.00
KAN	1.14	25.22	2.00
KY	4.27	13.54	2.00
LA	3.00	10.57	1.50
ME	4.75	4.71	1.00
MD	54.50	217.50	23.00
MASS	42.33	1.33	16.00
MICH	4.67	43.73	2.75
MINN	2.19	1740.46	45.24
MISS	86.17	14.56	0.00
MO	21.14	12.55	57.86
MONT	1.00	205.40	50.00
NEB	1.00	13.40	3.25
NEV	1.00	35.50	420.00
NH	1.31	0.00	0.00
NJ	4.13	72.55	0.00
NM	19.00	514.00	4425.14
NY	2.71	129.44	1.64
NC	5.21	10.47	4.00
ND	0.00	4.00	0.00
OHIO	2.75	42.62	11.71
OKLA	2.17	5.40	32.00
ORE	2.50	1.00	1.00
PA	151.50	43.33	40.00
RI	7.17	7.50	1.00
SC	5.84	34.70	1.00
SD	1.00	0.00	0.00
TENN	13.14	135.45	2.33
TEX	7.04	62.53	5.83
UTAH	2.22	2.74	554.00
VT	1.00	10.63	1.00
VA	7.54	13.75	50.80
WASH	2.62	103.00	0.33
WVA	1.55	35.00	1.00
WIS	2.34	54.15	4.00
WY	60.00	11.54	117.18
SAMOA	0.00	1.00	2.00
GUAM	0.00	0.00	0.00
PR	0.00	0.00	0.00
VI	0.00	0.00	0.00
NATIONAL	19.17	115.59	633.09*
AVERAGE			

\*The average does not include the 400,000 acres for Alaska.

## SECTION 18

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Each property nominated to the National Register must possess significance in at least one area of history or culture. The 25 main areas of significances are listed in Exhibit 3C. The term "area" relates to the particular field of history or culture such as military, art, politics, etc. The area of significance to which a property is attributed is probably the most important piece of information contained on the nomination form, but the data is often unreliable. There is still some confusion and misuse of the terms in this category. There were some instances of states checking "other" when existing alternatives would have sufficed, but most cases were legitimate. Popular "other" entries included: residence of so-and-so, history, oldest house in area, archeology, exploration, early settlement, government, judicial, and navigation. Education was sometimes used to indicate interpretation, which often is not inherent in the significance of the property itself. Some states, Georgia in particular, checked "science" on purely archeological sites. This strains the meaning of the term. The worst offense was checking "aboriginal-historic" for a property that was historically significant in any area. The placing of "aboriginal" on the nomination form contributes to this (see Appendix A). In all these cases, if there was clearly an error, the appropriate change was made on the coding sheet. If there was any doubt, the nomination form was followed (see Part II, Section 21).

As in the present use category, several areas of significance could be checked for a single property. The percentages on all the charts are

arrived at by dividing the number of times a particular area of significance was reported by the total number of properties in the state (national figures) or the total number of properties in the category sort (property type, present use, etc.). The percentages will not add to 100.

### National Figures

The predominance of buildings listed on the National Register has a great effect on the areas of significance (table 18.1 and figure 18.1). Over two-thirds of all properties surveyed were classified as architecturally significant. Ten states classified over 80% of their properties as architecturally significant (Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Virginia and Vermont). Other areas of significance that had high percentages were commerce, education, military, political, and religion. Fields with low percentages were communication, invention, literature, music, science, sculpture, and theatre. There were many states in which there was no representation in certain categories. Of the 55 states and territories, 29 had no representation in four or more areas of significance; 17 had no representation in eight or more areas of significance (Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Wyoming, and the territories). Except for architecture, there seems to be very little emphasis on the social and cultural aspects of American history. The political, military, and economic aspects receive the greatest share of attention.

ownership levels in the areas of architecture, art, invention, landscape architecture, music, politics, religion, sculpture, social, theatre, and urban planning. State-owned properties lead in the areas of aboriginal-historic, agriculture, education, industry, literature and military. Federally-owned properties lead in the areas of aboriginal pre-historic, commerce, communications, conservation, engineering, science, and transportation. As can be seen from these percentages, the emphasis is more on the socio-cultural aspects at the lower level of ownership and more on the economic and technical at the higher levels. The percentages of such areas as commerce, science, and transportation rise from local to federal ownership, but the percentages for art, religion, and social decline. Some states show wide differences depending on public ownership level.

#### Selection by Present Use

Many properties are still being used in the area of their original significance, but most have some new form of adaptive use (table 18.4). The continuity in use seems greatest in the areas of commerce, education, government, industry, military, religious, and transportation. A high percentage of private residences, significant primarily in architecture, are still in use. A surprisingly large number of properties with religious significance are in use as private residences. Architecture ranked high as an area of significance almost irrespective of use, but all the other areas were varied according to use.

#### Selection by Earliest Period of Significance

Due to the fact that a single property may have several areas of significance spanning one or more centuries, some of the figures may seem

strange. For example, a lighthouse could have been constructed on the site of a pre-columbian Indian village. The property would be represented under both aboriginal-historic and transportation, and the earliest period of significance would be pre-columbian. It might be beneficial, in the future, to designate one area of significance as primary with the other being secondary.

There are but a few surprises in these correlations between areas and periods of significance (table 18.5). The areas of significance that are the most highly represented have high percentages throughout the different periods. Some areas of significance have low percentages throughout while others are high in only one or two periods. "Art", well represented after 1850, has small percentages before that date; "communication" is high (relative) only between 1850 and 1900. "Engineering" and "industry" are high only after 1900. The high number of "science" in pre-columbian reflects the "science" bias on those properties (see Part II, Section 21). "Social" has shown a steady increase in percentage through the periods, pointing up the growth of social consciousness in the United States. On the whole, the correlations follow logical patterns.

	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>
Number	379	427	301	3270	348	627	96	107
%	7.83	8.83	6.22	67.59	7.19	12.96	1.98	2.21
	<u>Ed</u>	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Landarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>
Number	568	224	321	37	289	137	650	76
%	11.74	4.63	6.63	0.76	5.97	2.83	13.44	1.57
	<u>Politt</u>	<u>Rel</u>	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>
Number	753	483	116	62	391	66	408	220
%	15.56	12.05	2.40	1.28	8.08	1.36	8.43	4.55
	<u>Other</u>							
Number	639							
%	13.21							

Figure 18.1 Number of properties having a particular area of significance

<u>Historic District</u>									
	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	53	73	64	350	54	155	18	35	102
%	10.08	13.88	12.17	66.54	10.27	29.47	3.42	6.55	19.39
	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Polit</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	36	92	11	83	33	120	11	107	88
%	6.84	17.49	2.09	15.78	6.27	22.81	2.00	20.34	16.73
	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	25	13	72	11	78	90	80	426	
%	4.75	2.47	13.69	2.09	14.83	17.11	15.21		
<u>Structure</u>									
	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	23	21	10	76	6	42	10	8	10
%	10.27	9.38	4.46	33.93	2.68	18.75	4.46	3.57	4.46
	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Polit</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	91	30	2	8	1	38	3	7	12
%	40.63	13.39	0.89	3.57	0.45	16.96	1.34	3.13	5.36
	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	5	3	7	2	90	5	25	224	
%	2.23	1.34	3.13	0.89	40.18	2.23	11.16		
<u>Object</u>									
	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	0	4	2	5	3	11	1	0	4
%	0	10.81	5.41	13.51	8.11	29.73	2.70	0	10.81
	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Polit</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	3	6	0	0	0	8	0	3	0
%	8.11	16.22	0	0	0	21.62	0	8.11	0

Figure 18.2 Areas of significance selected by property type



	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	1	3	3	1	17	0	5	37
%	2.70	8.11	8.11	2.70	45.95	0	13.51	

Building

	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	7	137	192	2,705	255	339	44	36	410
%	0.21	4.10	5.75	81.01	7.64	10.15	1.32	1.08	12.28

	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Polit</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	69	149	18	174	96	314	57	574	428
%	2.07	4.46	0.54	5.21	2.88	9.40	1.71	17.19	12.82

	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	46	38	277	52	151	107	466	3339
%	1.38	1.14	8.30	1.56	4.52	3.20	13.36	

Site

	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	291	182	32	77	26	69	22	27	36
%	45.75	28.62	5.03	12.11	4.09	10.85	3.46	4.25	5.66

	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Polit</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	24	39	6	20	5	160	2	50	48
%	3.77	6.13	0.94	3.14	0.79	25.16	0.31	7.86	7.55

	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number	38	4	25	0	61	12	78	636
%	5.97	0.63	3.96	0	9.59	1.89	12.26	

Figure 18.2 (continued)

<u>Local</u>									
	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	20	49	22	501	56	63	11	17	105
%	2.81	6.87	3.09	70.27	7.85	8.84	1.54	2.38	14.73
	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Polit</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	20	39	6	50	16	86	21	166	40
%	7.15	5.47	0.84	7.01	2.24	12.06	2.95	23.28	5.61
	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	14	16	73	22	52	52	13	713	
%	1.96	2.24	10.24	3.09	7.29	7.29	15.85		
<u>State</u>									
	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	70	87	40	309	31	73	16	12	93
%	11.15	13.85	6.37	49.20	4.94	11.62	2.55	1.91	14.81
	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Polit</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	57	43	2	38	18	166	4	141	33
%	9.08	6.85	0.32	6.05	2.87	26.43	0.64	22.45	5.25
	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	21	8	57	2	78	4	83	628	
%	3.34	1.27	9.08	0.32	12.42	0.64	13.22		
<u>Federal</u>									
	<u>Abor-Pre</u>	<u>Abor-His</u>	<u>Agri</u>	<u>Arch</u>	<u>Art</u>	<u>Comer</u>	<u>Comm</u>	<u>Consv</u>	<u>Ed</u>
Number	48	27	8	79	10	29	13	8	8
%	24.24	13.64	4.04	39.90	5.05	14.65	6.57	4.04	4.04
	<u>Engng</u>	<u>Indust</u>	<u>Invt</u>	<u>Lndarch</u>	<u>Lit</u>	<u>Mil</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>P lot</u>	<u>Rel</u>
Number	21	12	1	6	1	49	1	14	7
%	10.61	6.06	0.51	3.03	0.51	24.75	0.51	7.07	3.54
	<u>Sci</u>	<u>Sculpt</u>	<u>Social</u>	<u>Theatr</u>	<u>Transp</u>	<u>Urban Pln</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Number	15	3	8	0	33	4	34		
%	7.58	1.52	4.04	0.00	16.69	2.02	17.17		

Figure 18.3 Areas of significance selected by public ownership level





## SUMMARY FOR PART I

The following is a concise summary of the information contained in Part I. The numbers correspond to the sections in Part I.

1. Survey Distribution

- a. Eastern states, states admitted to the Union early, and the more populous states generally have more properties listed among the properties surveyed. The mid-west and far west are under-represented in comparison with the nation as a whole.

2. Property Type

- a. Buildings make up over two-thirds of all properties. Sites and historic districts comprise moderately high percentages of the total but structures and objects are sparsely represented.
- b. There is no correlation between property type and decade of significance.
- c. For a large percentage of historic districts (40%) no specific dates of significance were recorded.

3. Ownership Type

- a. One-third of all properties surveyed are publicly owned, almost two-thirds are privately owned, and very few were in joint public-private ownership.

4. Public Ownership Level

- a. Local (45%) and state (39%) public ownership of Register properties is very high; federal ownership very low (12%).

5. Federal Agencies

- a. Twenty-five Federal agencies own 210 of the properties surveyed.

#### 6. Preservation Work in Progress

- a. Eleven percent of the properties surveyed had preservation work in progress at the time they were nominated to the Register.
- b. Properties classified as historic districts and objects had higher relative percentages of preservation work in progress.

#### 7. Public Access

- a. Over half of the properties surveyed have restricted access; "unrestricted" and "no access" account for about 20% each. These figures must be held suspect due to the confusion over the difference between complete access and access to the facade only.
- b. Public access is much more restricted in privately owned properties; almost a third of such properties classified as "no access".
- c. The states vary greatly with regard to public access and ownership type.

#### 8. Present Use

- a. The most prevalent present uses of properties are private residences, commerce, education, government, and religion.
- b. Almost 8% of all properties surveyed have no present use recorded.
- c. Property type and the present use of a property are strongly correlated. Historic districts rank high in almost every use category and generally reflect a municipal use pattern. Buildings have the most balanced use figures and are closest to the national averages. The use patterns on sites generally reflect a rural setting.

- d. Ownership type also affects present use with the patterns generally reflecting the different activities engaged in by the two types of owners.
- e. Decade of significance has little effect on present use until around 1880, when education and commerce begin to show larger percentages. Many properties are very old and still in use.
- f. Acreage figures were high for all present uses, but the sizes of the properties relative to particular present uses were as expected.

9. Condition

- a. The statistical value of condition class information must be considered limited due to the lack of effective guidelines for designating the condition of a property.
- b. Over 75% of all properties surveyed are classified as excellent or good.
- c. Buildings are more likely to be classified as excellent or good than any other property types.
- d. Occupied properties have much higher condition classes than do unoccupied properties.

10. Movement

- a. A very small number of properties surveyed have been moved.
- b. There is no correlation between movement of a property and either present use or earliest period of significance.

11. Earliest Period of Significance

- a. Over 60% of all properties surveyed were significant in the 19th century. There were only a few properties significant before

1750 (15%), with the pre-columbian properties distributed very unevenly among the states.

- b. The property type of a property has little correlation with the earliest period of significance.
- c. Although properties' earliest periods of significance vary with present uses, the patterns are such as would be expected.

12. Latest Period of Significance

- a. Approximately one-fourth of the properties surveyed are significant in more than one period.

13. Decade of Significance

- a. More than half the properties to which specific dates assigned are dated between 1830 and 1889.
- b. States, in general, do not necessarily emphasize their oldest properties. The number of properties dating from the earlier periods is correlated in most cases with the period of initial settlement of the individual states.

14. Level of Significance

- a. Almost half the properties surveyed are considered significant at the state level. The remainder is divided about equally between local and nationally significant properties.
- b. Although the percentage of properties classified as being significant at the state level remain high regardless of the level of public ownership, the percentages of properties considered significant at the local and national levels vary greatly. The occurrence of state-owned properties of national significance is almost as high as for federally owned properties.



15. Entry Date

- a. Over half of all properties surveyed were placed on the Register between January, 1972, and May, 1973. Most states are nominating properties at an increasing rate.
- b. The entry date of a property is not strongly correlated with property type, ownership type, or earliest period of significance.
- c. There is a recent and significant increase in the locally and federally owned component of total entries on the National Register.

16. Acreage Class

- a. Almost half of the properties surveyed are one acre or less, and over three-fourths are ten acres or less.
- b. Acreage class varies with property type, but the patterns were logical (i.e. historic districts and sites having a greater percentage of the larger acreage classes).
- c. There appears to be no tendency to nominate greater or lesser acreages now than in 1969.

17. Approximate Acreages

- a. The average per property acreages are very high considering that over three-fourths of the properties are ten acres or less.
- b. There are no clear correlations between acreage and ownership type, but locally owned public properties have very small acreage figures while federally owned public properties have very large acreage figures.

18. Areas of Significance

- a. Information in the category of area of significance is often

unreliable, and though each area is supposed to be explained in the nomination form, they often are not.

- b. Over two-thirds of all properties surveyed are listed as architecturally significant. Except for architecture, there seems to be much less emphasis on the social and cultural aspects of American history than on the political, military, and economic aspects.
- c. Areas of significance vary with property type, but the patterns are logical (80% of the buildings were associated with architecture; 74% of the sites were associated with aboriginal history).
- d. The areas of significance also vary with the public ownership level. The emphasis is more on the socio-cultural aspects at the lower level of public ownership and more on the economic and technical at the high levels.
- e. Many properties are still being used in the area of their original significance, but the majority have some new form of adaptive use (excluding private residences). The continuity in use seems greatest in the areas of commerce, education, government, industry, military, religion, and transportation.
- f. There is little correlation between periods of significance and areas of significance.

PART II

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ACCURACY  
OF THE DATA USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF THE  
STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE CONTENTS OF  
THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PART II

## INTRODUCTION

One of the chief values of any study is the surfacing of difficulties and problems for the benefit of future researchers. There were serious problems both in the design of the study and in the accuracy of the basic data (nomination forms) used in the production of the statistical profile. In the study design phase, the researcher was handicapped by ignorance of many of the intricacies of the National Register office operations from which would stem certain difficulties in the conduct of the analysis of the contents of the Register. These were discovered too late to make the necessary changes which would have improved the validity of the figures produced in the statistical profile. It is important that these "mistakes" in the design of the study be pointed out so that the information output will not be improperly interpreted, and to provide guidance for the next effort at conducting an analysis of this type.

The National Register office (in conjunction with other divisions of the National Park Service) has already initiated the first simple stages of what will become a fairly complex automated data storage and retrieval system. When fully operational, the system should be capable of reducing information retrieval time from a matter of months to a few hours. No matter how efficient the procedure for analyzing the data, however, if the data are faulty, the reliability of the information outputs will be questionable. Because of its subjective nature, much of the data contained in the National Register Nomination-Inventory Forms is difficult to organize and express in discrete classification units

as the basis for statistical analysis. Some of the problems concerning data management and reliability have their origins in the procedures of the state historical survey staffs (and federal agencies' survey staffs) and the National Register staff. In addition, due to certain procedures followed by the various historical and cultural programs of the National Park Service, it is often difficult to obtain the nomination forms in which the data are recorded.

The objectives of Part II of the study are to identify the data management problems, to briefly state their impact on the accuracy of the statistical profile, and to recommend means by which they may be minimized or eliminated in the future.<sup>1</sup> This investigation will be limited to the 23 information categories used in production of the profile (see Part I, Introduction). The register will have to solve other problems concerning information categories such as geographical co-ordinates, but those are beyond the scope of this study. Only mechanical, not subjective problems concerning the discreteness of the information categories are considered in this part of the study. For example, confusion as to the meaning of terms in classifying property types are considered, but not the tendency to nominate more properties of one type than another. Each information category is discussed individually and the nature and source of the problem is outlined.

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<sup>1</sup>The National Register staff is preparing a revision of the manual "How To Complete National Register Forms." Many of the problems discussed in this paper have been given attention in the revised manual, which should be available by June, 1974. Many of the problems discussed in this paper were brought to the attention of the Register staff during preparation of the manual, and hopefully some of the recommendations have been acted upon.

Recommendations are made on ways of minimizing or eliminating these problems. Hopefully, the historical information system planners in Washington, D. C. and in the states will benefit from these observations.

In the following sections of this report, each of the information categories is discussed regarding problems encountered in conducting the analysis and the effects these problems had on the reliability of the outputs. Also, recommendations are made as to minimizing or eliminating these problems. The categories appear in an order similar to the order of appearance in Part I.

## SECTION 1

## THE SAMPLE POPULATION

Problems

The analysis of the contents of the National Register was originally designed to be a census of the properties listed on the Register, but certain procedural problems resulted in an analysis of a sample. However, the sample was a large one and included 82% of all properties listed on the Register as of June 1, 1973. A complete census was not possible because many properties, although listed on the Register, did not have property folders and/or nomination forms in the files at the time of this study.

Overlap with other Park Service programs and the resulting red tape was the main cause of the "missing" folders. The National Register is the master list of all historically and culturally significant properties. This means that the Register includes properties also recognized in other programs. The National Park Service's Office of History and Archeology contains four survey and inventory divisions in addition to the National Register. These are 1) the National Historic Landmarks program (NHL), which recognizes properties of national significance which fit into certain thematic categories, 2) the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) which concentrates on buildings, 3) the NPS Archeology program which deals chiefly with archeological sites, and 4) the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) which deals with engineering achievements. In addition, there are properties within the National Parks System which are classified as historically or culturally significant (class VI). All properties designated as National Historic Landmarks or NPS class VI lands are automatically included on the

National Register, while properties from the other programs may or may not be placed on the Register (these are routed through the normal channels).

Often the properties that are automatically placed on the Register do not have nomination forms in the Register office files. The NHL program uses the same nomination forms as the National Register and, in theory, copies of the NHL nomination forms are placed in the Register files. However, due to certain procedural problems, notably the inaccuracy of many of the NHL property boundaries, very few NHL nomination forms are actually in the Register files. There are virtually no nomination forms for NPS class VI properties in the Register files.

Another problem encountered was the uncertain status of some properties. Sometimes, a Register property would be selected as a NHL necessitating a shift in the property folder location to the NHL office. There were cases of a group of individual properties being reclassified as being within a newly created historic district, and the individual folders not being consolidated into one for the whole district. Also, some properties were placed on the Register even though the nomination forms were not completely acceptable. There were two reasons for this: 1) the property was being threatened in some way, and it was clear to the Register review unit that the property would be worthy of receiving National Register status and 2) Congressional or other political pressure to get the property listed quickly. In both cases, the folders would be sent back to the states for further work, but the property would be officially entered on the Register.

The third major reason for the property folders not being in the files was the use of the folders by other units of the National Register



division. The publications unit must process each property so that a brief description can appear in the Federal Register (published monthly) and the bi-annual book, The National Register of Historic Places. The property folders go to the publications unit as soon as the properties are officially placed on the Register. The folders are not placed in the files until they are processed. This processing can take from a few days to several months depending on the workload of the publications unit. In addition, other units such as Plans, Review and Grants, having a need for information on a particular property, may temporarily remove the property folder from the files. The net result is the constant need to check with all of these units to keep track of "missing" property folders.

#### Effects on the Analysis

These procedural problems forced an analysis of a sample of the contents of the National Register rather than a census. The charts now show actual frequencies of the samples which are approximations of the true situation. This greatly reduced the value of the statistical profile. Only 94 out of a total of over 1,000 NHL's were included in the survey, reducing the percentage of properties surveyed from 97% to 82% of all the properties listed on the Register. The individual states percentages vary greatly. Properties placed on the Register from March through May of 1973 had a better than average chance of being missed in the survey. There was also the chance of a few properties from each state being missed due to use of the folder by some other unit.

#### Recommendations

The data contained in the nomination forms is vital to satisfying information needs, and there should be access to these data for every

property listed on the Register. The automated information system will be used in addition to, not in place of, the present folder system. The folders contain material (maps, photographs, and correspondence affecting the property) that is not easily incorporated in an automated framework.

As soon as the nomination form is approved and a property is placed on the Register, the data should be recorded and stored in the data file of the automated system. The coding and punching of the data should be done in Washington, D. C. rather than at the state level for two reasons: 1) the nomination forms may be corrected by the Register staff after receipt from the states and 2) many of the states do not have the facilities to do computer type work. The vital information on a property will then be available from the computer no matter where the property folder is located.

There should be a folder for every property listed on the Register, including NPS class VI lands, containing at least the basic information on the nomination forms. If a property folder is removed from the files, a record should be kept of its location, so that time will not be wasted searching for it.

There must be increased emphasis on co-ordinating the data files for the various Park Service historic preservation programs. The problems which prevent 100% representation of Register properties in the Register files should be ironed out by representatives of the five historical inventory programs as quickly as possible. Also, the possibility of periodically checking the Register list with the lists of the individual states should be explored. Because the Register is

the master list, the Register staff has the responsibility and should have the authority to bring about this co-ordination with the states and the federal agencies.

## SECTION I

## SERIAL NUMBER

No standardized system of numbering properties has been established by the Register staff, but the need for such a system is increasingly apparent. The serial numbering method used in producing the statistical profile was arbitrary and of no use beyond this particular study. A serial number is actually a shorthand method of writing a property's name that could be a time saver and aid in identification. The assignment of a serial number to each property would end confusion resulting from properties having similar or even identical names. As the number of properties listed on the Register grows, the problem of ordering then becomes more acute. A definite numbering system should help.

One possible method of serially numbering properties is illustrated below. It involves the use of a nine digit number consisting of a two digit state code, three digit county code, one digit for property type, and three digits just numbering the property within the limits set by the first six digit (chronological order). The Register staff may have a better method, but it is imperative that some serial numbering system be implemented.

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State	County	Property Type	Property number assigned in chronological order of entry

Exhibit 4. Suggested numbering system

## SECTION 3

## PROPERTY TYPE

Problems

The main problem concerning classification of properties by type involves the interpretation of criteria established by the staff of the National Register. There are two aspects to this interpretation problem: 1) the criteria are not clear and 2) the present criteria do not cover certain unusual situations that sometimes occur.

The property types "structure" and "building" were often confused on the nomination forms. According to the manual, How to Complete National Register Forms, a structure "is a work constructed by man (bridge, canal locks)" whereas a building is "a structure created to shelter any form of human activity (house, barn)." Forts or houses were sometimes listed as structures, but they are actually buildings. Technically, lighthouses, mills and barns should be listed as buildings, but they are most often classified as structures. This is a case of the unclear criteria.

There are certain situations that are not covered by existing property type classification criteria. There is some question concerning a plantation or farm consisting of a house with numerous out-buildings; whether it is a building or an historic district. There are some properties containing more than one type, but there is space for coding only one type on the nomination form. These matters were reconciled differently on the forms submitted by the various states. Lastly, there is a special problem on classifying archeological properties: the question

of how an archeological area would be classified where numerous artifacts were found and where several burial mounds were located. Also there are different ideas on whether a burial mound should be classified as a site or a structure. There was great disparity among the states on classifying archeological sites, more so than any of the situations mentioned previously.

### Effects on Analysis

These problems generally caused the statistics produced to be of questionable reliability. Structures are slightly over-represented (at the expense of buildings), and the numbers of properties classified as historic districts or sites must be considered approximate.

### Recommendations

The system of classifying properties needs to be reorganized. Possibly, clearer definitions of the five present classifications are all that may be needed, but it is more likely that some additional classifications need to be added such as "archeologic area". An additional identifier along with the present classification could be included (bridge, road, lighthouse, burial mound, ship, etc.). The data as to property type is one of the most important items contained on the nomination form, and one of the most requested pieces of information. It is extremely important that the data on property type be as accurate as possible.



## SECTION 4

## STATE AND COUNTY CODES

Problem

All properties listed on the National Register are coded according to the General Services Administration's geographical location codes (state or territory, county, and in some cases city), but this system, designed to reduce confusion, has caused several problems. In 1970, G.S.A. revised the codes for the states (without informing the National Register), which automatically made all pre-1970 forms and many later ones inconsistent in regard to this information. The reason for this revision is not known, but it will assuredly cause a lot of additional paperwork for the Register staff when the time comes to input information into the automated system.

There are also problems regarding the county codes, even though the codes have not been changed. Sometimes, the states simply coded in the wrong county numbers. Also, Alaska's peculiar system of political sub-division (districts instead of counties) causes problems, as almost none of the forms surveyed from Alaska contained county information that agreed with the G.S.A. codes. Apparently there had been several changes in the G.S.A.'s coding system for Alaska, causing confusion in the state historical survey staff as to the correct code.

Effects on the Analysis

Although many of the mistakes on state and county codes were detected during the process of surveying the nomination forms, some errors inevitably slipped through. Most of the errors involved county codes,

and these were used on only two tables. The state codes should be fairly accurate.

### Recommendations

The whole idea of a coding or classification system is to ensure uniformity over a period of time. Changing the code itself negates the whole idea. Pick a code and stick with it. The states should be reminded of the need for care in this area and the forms may need closer scrutiny in the Register offices. The special problems of Alaska need to be worked out between the Register staff and the state survey staff. Most important, all the forms coded erroneously must be corrected before the automated system is implemented.



## SECTION 5

## OWNERSHIP TYPE

Problem

Certain types of ownership exist that are difficult to classify according to the system established by the National Register office (public, private, both). Church ownership was classified on the forms as public, private, and both, but it was considered private for the purposes of this study. Semi-public organizations such as the VFW, Boy Scouts, YMCA and certain historical societies were classified as public and private on the nomination forms (considered private for this study). Ownership by an Indian tribe was considered private in this study, though it too was classified various ways.

Effects on Analysis

Private ownership may be slightly over-represented, and all figures must be regarded as approximate.

Recommendations

Procedures must be established by the Register staff for handling these "gray areas" of ownership. It would take very little effort to correct these problems if state co-operation is ensured. Most semi-public organizations are privately financed and do restrict their membership somewhat. These, along with churches, should be considered privately owned.

## SECTION 6

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP LEVEL

Problem

The nomination procedures allow the omission of information on ownership where there is large multiple ownership as in historic districts. This presented a problem in designating the level of public ownership if the property was publicly or joint public-privately owned. There was no space on the nomination forms for information on public ownership level, but the level could be determined on most forms from the owner's name. In cases where the owner was not identified, local public ownership was assumed. The Register staff approved this procedure for the purposes of the analysis, but this would hardly be adequate for the long term.

Effects on Analysis

Local public ownership may be slightly over-represented in the totals at the expense of state and national public ownership. The data are not complete.

Recommendations

A list of at least the major owners should be attached to the nomination form, as this is very important information, especially in the case of public ownership.

## SECTION 7

## FEDERAL AGENCY

On some nomination forms, the name of the agency was not given, the space being left blank or the owner being listed as U. S. Government or United States of America. This results from the examples given in the manual on how to complete the nomination forms. Register officials have attempted to correct this oversight and are meeting with some success (the more recent forms do specify the federal agency). Those federal properties where the actual agency could not be determined from the nomination form did not have an agency coded in on the coding sheet. Due to this and the problems discussed in the section on the sample population (Section 1), the listing of properties by federal agency is incomplete. As the number of federal properties nominated increases due to Executive Order 11593, the Register staff must ensure that information regarding federal agency ownership is complete.

## SECTION 8

## OCCUPIED-UNOCCUPIED

Problem

There are no guidelines specified in the present "how to nominate" manual for classifying properties with regard to occupied status. Therefore, many of the states have very different interpretations as to exactly what "occupied" and "unoccupied" mean. Some states interpret "occupied" strictly as meaning continuous human habitation or use thereof while other states regard "occupied" as simply meaning that the property serves some use. Parks, museums, and other educational/interpretive properties are difficult to classify. There is a question as to whether a house-museum open to the public only on weekends is actually occupied. There are different ideas about a New England covered bridge on a road that is now seldom used and an historic district that is only partially occupied. The states had various ways of answering these questions, due to the lack of proper guidance from Washington.

Another problem concerned the format of the nomination form itself. The box for "preservation work in progress" is located in the same area as the boxes for "occupied" and "unoccupied" (see Appendix A). This gives the impression to many state people that the three categories are mutually exclusive. Regardless of whether a property is occupied or unoccupied, preservation work can be in progress. Determination of occupied or unoccupied status was not possible for many properties where preservation work was in progress.

Even if the information is coded in correctly on the nomination form, there is no guarantee that the status is unchanged since nomination.

Theoretically, the states are to inform the Register staff of any changes in a property's situation, but neither the states nor the Register's Washington office have the personnel to handle any but the most serious or major changes in situations (it is often months before the Register office is notified that a property has been demolished). There are no definite procedures established for updating the data on properties.

### Effects on Analysis

Due to the problems discussed above, the Register staff felt that any computations involving occupied or unoccupied status data would be too unreliable for any meaningful analysis. Only one computation (condition class selected by occupied-unoccupied status, table 9.3) was accomplished using these data. There was no definite effect on the analysis other than a general unreliability of the figures represented.

### Recommendations

It is vitally important that the Register staff in consultation with the states clarify the meaning of the terms "occupied" and "unoccupied" and establish a means of periodically updating the information contained in the Register office files. The Register staff must make the decision as to whether the strict or broad interpretation of the terms will be used. Redesign of the nomination form (at least in respect to this category) should not be necessary if the definitions and procedures are made clear to the state survey staffs. The nomination forms already in the Register office should be corrected according to the new criteria.

## SECTION 9

## PRESERVATION WORK IN PROGRESS

In addition to the problems discussed in the previous section, there is one other problem that concerns the validity of the data on properties designated as having "preservation work in progress". There is no definition in the manual as to exactly what constitutes preservation work. Technically, preservation implies a stabilizing of the property's condition rather than a restoration or reconstruction, but almost any work being done on a property was designated as preservation work. Due to this fact, the data represented in the analysis actually represents any work being performed on the property rather than just preservation work. The Register staff needs to clarify this point in addition to carrying out the recommendations noted in the previous section.

## SECTION 10

## PRESENT USE

Problem

The data on the present use(s) of a property is one of the most important information categories contained in the nomination form, but its present reliability is somewhat doubtful. This is due to three major problem areas: 1) uncertainty as to the meaning of the terms, 2) the tendency by the states to check as many boxes as possible, and 3) the fact that the existing alternatives (see Appendix A) do not cover the full range of possible uses. These problems result from the lack of proper guidance and supervision of the states by the National Register office regarding this particular category.

Some of the terms used in the present use information box are ambiguous and confusing (see Appendix A). They were often used interchangeably (this also occurred in the area of significance category). Timberland and grazing range were often coded other than "agriculture", the technically correct term. Properties were often designated as being presently used as parks or museums when these designations could only be justified by stretching the terms' meanings to the broadest sense.

The high number of properties that had "other" designated as a present use indicates that the existing alternatives do not cover the full range of uses. The practice of checking "other" and typing in the particular present use is suitable for some purposes but could create problems in an automated system. Frequent "other" entries included: offices, library, hospital, apartments, recreation, and tourism. Often states indicated "other" when the particular present use could be covered



by the existing boxes. For example, a library which is an educational use, a bank which is commercial, and a courthouse which is governmental were all designated "other" on many nomination forms.

Lastly, the state personnel often exhibited a tendency to indicate more present uses than could be justified. Often, there was no attempt to explain the designation of a particular use type. When an entire community or village was designated as an historic district, some states would check every single present use, while other states would check "other" and type in "entire village", "community" or "town". There was no uniformity. The Register staff has not been providing enough guidance and supervision in this area. Some states have often taken unwarranted liberties.

#### Effects on Analysis

The use figures are generally higher than is actually the case, and certain present use figures are especially unreliable (commerce, education, park, industry, and agriculture). There are many more properties designated with "other" as a present use than are justified.

#### Recommendations

The Register staff must clarify the meanings of the terms in the present use category, and provide strict supervision of the states' use of the terms. No explanations of the terms presently exist, and though some terms need no explanation, others obviously do (i.e., commerce, industry, education, park, and agriculture). Staff planners may want to consider adding additional present uses to the existing list. This will entail a revision of the nomination form to include the additions. If this is not done, provision will have to be made on the input document



for use in the automated system (such as allotting 10 spaces for special uses) to include this information. The Register staff should ensure that all present uses designated are justified. This would eliminate the tendency to designate too many present uses, and resulting in far more accurate data.

## CONDITION

Problem

Due to absence of specific criteria for condition classification, the determination of a property's condition by the state review staff is a very subjective process. Some members of the Register staff readily admitted this and suggested that the information contained in the nomination forms was too unreliable to be of any value statistically. Several compilations were made, however, and the results justified these fears. Over three-fourths of the properties surveyed were classified as either good or excellent. This is apparently the result of the assignment of a higher condition class than the property actually deserves by the state survey staff in order to help ensure that the property is approved for listing on the Register. Due to the lack of specific criteria for classifying a property by condition, the Register staff has no grounds for rejecting a property even if it is felt that there is a misrepresentation.

Some properties, especially districts and sites, had several condition classes checked, and while it is possible to indicate these on the nomination form, the coding form used for this study allowed for only one entry. In these cases, a reasonable estimate had to be made by the researcher. This should not have had a great effect on the study as the number of these instances was not great.

There were special problems with archeological properties due to the fact that these particular properties are difficult to classify within the framework of the existing six classes. The classes "unexposed"

and "ruins" were clearly included with archeology in mind, but these type designations offer very little qualitative information as to the actual condition of the property (i.e., have the pot hunters destroyed much of the structures or mounds, has the area been cultivated or used for grazing, or have natural forces such as erosion uncovered or washed away many of the artifacts). In an effort to cope with this problem, many states would check "good" or "fair" even though the property would clearly be unexposed. This procedure is not a bad idea for purposes of deciding a property's merit for inclusion on the Register, but a more discrete classificatory unit will be needed for permanent data.

#### Effects on Analysis

The figures represented in the tables on condition classes do not give an accurate picture of the actual situation. More properties were classified as good or excellent than are actually in those conditions. The data on archeological properties, though not biased toward any particular condition class, are more unreliable than those for the other properties. Some states tended to classify their properties higher than other states, and often there would be different interpretations of the terms for condition class among the members of the same state staff.

#### Recommendations

It is imperative that definite criteria be established for classifying properties in respect to condition. The Register staff should use the expertise available to it in the form of trained architects and engineers to establish a tentative set of criteria. The states should be

included in the formulation process, and the final set of criteria made very clear to them. Co-operation at the state level is essential. The Register staff should also co-ordinate with the Division of Archeology and Anthropology to arrive at a uniform scheme of classifying archeological properties. This may or may not require the revision of the nomination form. Lastly, some decision should be reached on how to handle the data input for the automated information system for properties with several condition classes. If all condition classes indicated on the nomination form are to be included in the data bank, space will have to be allocated for each of the different condition states. This decision must be made before the automated system is operational. Provision should also be made for updating all information on condition states, as these conditions often change over time.

## SECTION 12

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

Although information on public acquisition was coded in on the coding sheet for this study, it was felt that the information was too dated to be of any practical use for permanent information. It is useful for the Register review unit to have this information when deciding the merit of a property, but unless a later check is made on the outcome of the public acquisition process, the information is of little use thereafter. This data was used in only one computation for the present study, and it is very doubtful whether the data will be included in the input for the automated system.

## SECTION 13

## PUBLIC ACCESS

Problem

Although public access to the largest percentage of properties is restricted if the definition in the nomination manual is followed (a property where public access is not permitted at all times is considered restricted), the tables do not reflect this fact. The main problem centers around whether or not the interiors of many buildings are accessible. Often there is continual access to the facade, but restricted or no access to the interior. Also, many of the properties listed as affording no public access are accessible but with severe restrictions. This is clearly a case of misinterpretation or misuse of the existing criteria for classifying properties according to public access by the survey staffs at the state level.

Effects on the Analysis

The number of properties with restricted access is under-represented while the number of properties in the "unrestricted" and "no access" classes is over-estimated. The magnitude of the error cannot be gauged with any accuracy.

Recommendations

The existing criteria must be modified or the states must be brought into line with regard to it. A possible solution would be to sub-divide access into: a) facade and b) interior, keeping the existing three classifications (unrestricted, restricted, no access). This would require only a slight change on the nomination form and would enhance

the ability to record accurate data. Whatever decisions are made by the Register staff in consultation with the states, the criteria arrived at should be strictly enforced.



## ALTERED-UNALTERED

The information on whether or not a property has been altered (permanent structural changes to the interior or the facade) was considered so unreliable that it was not used in the analysis, though the data was coded on the coding sheet. This situation results from two main causes: 1) it is often very difficult to judge whether or not a property has been altered, especially on the very old or deteriorated properties, and 2) the state survey staffs were biased toward "unaltered" if there was any chance the properties might have been unaltered. They did this in the mistaken belief that alteration would lessen the chances of the property being placed on the Register. Alteration could keep a property off the Register only if the alteration destroys the property's integrity. This would normally require a great deal of modification if the property is truly significant.

The problem of uncertainty can be solved only by adding more skilled architectural historians to the state survey staffs, but deliberate bias can be minimized by simply "cracking down" on this practice during the review procedures in Washington, D. C. The states should be informed that a property that belongs on the Register will be placed on it regardless of minor alterations. In fact, there are cases where alterations can enhance a property's significance. The information on alteration contained in the files presently is of little value. Efforts should be made to rectify this situation before several thousand additional properties are placed on the Register.



## MOVEMENT

Problem

The major problem involving information on movement of properties from their original site resulted from a flaw in the design of this study. Often a single building or structure in an historic district has been moved within the boundaries of the district. As the district itself has not been moved, the property (i.e., district) would have to be considered on its original site. The coding form for this study allowed only one entry for movement class. Therefore, the total number of properties where movement has taken place is actually slightly higher than the number shown in the tables.

Another problem concerns objects which by their definition are inherently movable, and are difficult to classify under this system (i.e., moved-original site). One example of this would be a ship, built in one place, used in another, and now dry-docked or permanently moored in still another. It has been moved, but the information seems hardly applicable in these cases.

Effects on Analysis

Both of these problems involved a very small number of properties, and so had very little effect on the statistics. The total number of "moved" properties may be slightly greater than the number represented in the tables, but this category was one of the most accurate in the study.

Recommendations

Possibly a special note could be attached to the nomination form detailing any information not made clear by the checking of the movement box on the nomination form. Little else would need to be changed, as the general information supplied would be sufficient for input into the automated information system.

## EARLIEST AND LATEST PERIODS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Problem

There were a host of problems from the design of the study and lack of coordination and understanding at the state and federal levels in the nomination process that affected the reliability of the information on a property's period of significance. Only the earliest and latest periods of significance are indicated on the tables because there was space allotted on the coding form for only two periods. The earliest and latest periods were selected. A property's greatest significance may have been in a period in between those indicated on the coding sheet. Also, there was no way to indicate whether the property was significant in every period between its earliest and latest, or just in the two periods indicated.

In an effort to make the information on period of significance more specific, the 18th and 19th centuries were divided by the researcher into 50 year periods on the coding sheet, though there was no distinction made on the nomination form. The problems arose when there was no specific or circa date to help place a property in one of the 50 year periods. In these cases, a reasonable guess had to be made relying on other information contained in the nomination form. Inevitably, some errors were made, but the number and magnitude cannot be estimated with any accuracy.

The states were often guilty of indicating periods of significance that could not be justified. Like the present use and areas of significance categories, there was a tendency by the state staffs to

check as many periods as possible. This affected the latest periods of significance the most, as the state staffs would sometimes "extend" a property's period of significance. For instance, there was a house built in 1750 that served as a British general's headquarters for a time during the American Revolution and was used as a private residence until 1880 when it was turned into a museum. Clearly, the period of significance would be the second half of the 18th century, but the state would often indicate that the house was significant in every period up until the present. The state survey staff would justify this on the basis of its educational value. If a house is significant because of one event, then historically it will always be significant, but the information that should be furnished on the nomination form should be only that of the period in which the events took place that made the property significant.

Another problem involves aboriginally significant properties whose earliest period of significance is definitely pre-contact or proto-historic but may or may not have been pre-columbian. There has been no guidance from the Register staff regarding this problem, which was experienced by many of the mid-western states, Alaska, and Hawaii. Unless there was some information in the nomination forms indicating otherwise, these properties were considered pre-columbian.

There is a very sticky conceptual problem of separating the significance of the site itself from that which is now located on the site. For instance, a lighthouse built in 1870 might be nominated, but it so happens that the site on which the lighthouse stands was at one time the location of an early aboriginal fishing village. It is a good

question as to which is the earliest period of significance. Both might be indicated on the nomination form, but only one could be selected for the coding sheet. Again, in these situations, a reasonable guess had to be made.

### Effects on Analysis

The effect of all these problems is that the data is unreliable for anything but a rough estimate of the actual distribution of the periods of significance. There are certain specific biases that can be identified. The distribution of the earliest periods of significance may be shifted slightly towards the earlier periods, whereas the latest periods of significance are shifted towards the later periods (i.e., the number of properties significant in the 17th, 18th, and 20th centuries may be over-estimated). Pre-columbian properties are slightly over-estimated. Finally, there are many more periods of significance indicated (and therefore higher frequencies appearing in the tables) than could actually be justified.

### Recommendations

The staff of the National Register will have to take the initiative in solving these problems, but as always, state co-operation is essential. The most important step that the Register staff could take would be to require justification from the states for every period of significance indicated on the nomination form. This requirement technically exists now, but the Register staff has not seen fit to strictly enforce it.

Attempts to divide the 18th and 19th centuries should be abandoned, but "proto-historic" should be designated as a distinct category. The difficulty involved in dating many properties precludes the use of very

narrow time frames as permanent discrete units for coding purposes. If more emphasis is placed on obtaining at least a circa date for each property, the same result could be accomplished. Proto-historic could be added to the coding form for inputting the data into the automated system at a later date. There must be provision for as many spaces as there are periods of significance on future coding forms so that every period in which the property is significant could be indicated.

A decision must be reached on how to treat properties that are significant for different reasons in different periods of time. Possibly, things could be left the way they are regarding the nomination forms if every period of significance is to be indicated on the coding sheet for data input. One solution might be to designate one period as being the time of the primary significance, with the other periods being of secondary significance. Whatever decision is made, however, the procedure must be made clear to the states and must be strictly enforced.



## SPECIFIC DATE

Problem

The provision for including a specific date or dates of significance on the nomination form has greatly aided the Register staff in reviewing nominations and working with historical properties, but it has also caused some problems. Some states have used this space to indicate circa dates, which is proper if it is specified that the date is circa. Even so, some states obviously take greater care than others in researching material to determine a circa date, so the data varies in reliability. Another problem resulted from the design of the coding sheet for the study which allowed for only one specific date. Unless information contained elsewhere on the nomination form indicated that a later date was more significant, the earliest date was selected for the coding sheet.

Effects on the Analysis

If a large number of the circa dates are off to any great extent, the figures generated by this data would have to be considered unreliable. There is no practical way to determine whether this is the case. Also, the fact that the earliest date was always selected may have pushed the distribution towards the earlier side.

Recommendations

The states should be encouraged to take more care in assigning circa dates to properties and in indicating when a date is circa and when it is definite. All future input coding forms should have space for several specific dates.

## SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL

Problem

The State Historic Preservation Officer's determination of the significance level of a property may be the most subjective evaluation in the nomination process even though there are very broad criteria specified in the manual. Although some properties fall easily into one of the three classifications (local, state, national), other properties could have strong arguments presented for placing them in any of the three classes. There is no way to define quantitatively what is national, state, or local significance. It all depends on the qualitative judgment of the SHPO.

Effects on Analysis

There is some evidence that either the SHPO's have been assigning properties a higher than justified level of significance, or the state survey programs have concentrated mainly on properties of state and national significance. Nevertheless, no property can be rejected simply because the Register staff feels the level assigned may be too high. The National Register program was designed to recognize properties that were of less than national significance or nationally significant properties not qualifying for the National Historic Landmarks program. The significance level assigned a property merely reflects the opinion of one man, and so the value for statistical inference is limited.

Recommendations

The staff of the National Register in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Officers should attempt to formulate guidelines



that involve the least subjectivity possible under the circumstances. Also, the SHPO's should be made aware of the ratio that should exist among the three classifications, roughly 1:3:6 - national-state-local. This ratio would vary greatly among the states, but at least the totals for all the states combined should approximate this ratio. This goal would be a difficult undertaking by the Register staff involving delicate relations with the SHPO's, but the results would be well worth the effort.

## ENTRY DATE

Problem

The main problem encountered in obtaining and displaying information on the entry dates was the large number of properties (over 100) lacking the data. There were three reasons for this: 1) many of the National Historic Landmarks and National Park Service class VI lands do not have definite entry dates on the National Register; 2) the entry date was not included on some of the very old (1968, 1969) nomination forms; and 3) there were 46 special archeological properties that were surveyed before they were officially placed on the Register. This study was conducted independently of the National Register study but utilized the same data. In addition, some properties placed on the Register during the first five months of 1973 were not surveyed at all (see Section 1).

Effects on Analysis

There were very few problems with properties that did have entry dates on the nomination forms, so the figures presented in the tables are accurate (except that the figures for 1973 are slightly under-represented). It cannot be determined what effect the lack of information on the 100 "no data" properties had on the distribution of the entry dates, but it should have been minimal.

Recommendations

The National Register staff will have to shoulder the responsibility for ensuring that the entry date information is kept correct and complete. The staff must ensure that every property placed on the Register has the entry date recorded on the nomination form and that the information is inputted immediately into the data banks of the automated information

em. Also, properties involved in other Park Service historical  
rams that are listed on the National Register should be assigned an  
y date. This could be the date a property was officially listed in  
other programs or the date the property was officially entered on  
National Register. All property folders presently lacking entry  
es should have this information placed in them.

## SECTION 20

## ACRE CLASS AND APPROXIMATE ACREAGE

As the data for both the acre class and the approximate acreage categories were derived from the same source on the nomination form (approximate acreage), problems affecting the two will be discussed together.

Problem

The main problems concerning the accuracy of the acreage figures can be attributed to the state survey units, but there are also problems caused by the Register staff and the researcher in the design of the study. The Register staff has attempted to provide guidance in this area, but the efforts have been only partially successful. The problem of deciding how much acreage must be included with a particular property is a very tricky one. If too much acreage is accorded, then the historical preservationists are open to accusations of "padding", by including lands that cannot be justified as significant. Much worse, though, is according too little acreage, thereby endangering the integrity of the property.

The acreage figures recorded by the states ranged from the very specific (three decimal places) to the very general (less than 10 acres) to no information at all. It is difficult to obtain precise acreage figures for a property even in the unlikely event that the exact boundaries are known. The Register staff requests that the states be as specific as possible, but sets no minimum standards. The reasoning behind this is that such minimum standards (like requiring acreage to two decimal places)

would impose hardships on the state survey staffs, which often do not have access to a civil engineer. However, even under these limitations, there is no doubt that many of the states could make more accurate estimates.

Another problem traceable to the state survey units concerns the enclavement of a property within another area, such as a park, which has specific boundaries. There were cases where the acreage of a whole park would be included even though only a small portion could be associated directly with a potential Register property. Although this practice has decreased in recent years, the data on approximate acreage for a significant number of properties are still inaccurate.

A serious problem affecting the figures on approximate acreages (but not acre class) in the statistical profile resulted from the design of the format of the coding sheet for the study. There was no provision made for properties of less than one acre, so these properties were accorded one acre. Almost half the properties listed on the National Register are one acre or less, and of this number about 50% are less than one acre (ranging from one-tenth to nine-tenths of an acre). Acre class figures are not affected by this problem because class I includes everything having one acre or less (see Exhibit 3B).

Preservationist professionals at both the state and federal levels have long recognized that the nature of certain types of properties makes any acreage determination difficult. Railroads, canals, trails, and many objects such as ships present great difficulties in determining acreage. Often the states did not even attempt to define the boundaries or record acreage figures. Even when they did, their efforts represented varying degree of success.

### Effects on Analysis

The acreage figures are generally unreliable (except as a rough estimate) but the acre class figures present a fairly accurate picture of the size distribution of the Register properties. The acreage figures for almost all the states are extremely high due in part to the coding bias. However, there is no way that this bias alone could account for the extent of these high acreages. There is no way to determine with any accuracy the amount of distortion present in the approximate acreage figures produced in the tables and figures of this study. The acre class figures on the other hand are reasonably accurate.

### Recommendations

The Register staff, in consultation with the states, should set definite standards for designating the acreage of a property. This must be done with the realization that there may be no solutions to some of the existing problems. The nature of a canal does not change, nor does a state legislature's reluctance to appropriate funds for a full or part time surveyor for the state's historical survey unit. However, many of the existing problems such as enclavement could be solved if definite standards are set and enforced. Such things as a justification for any acreages over 10 acres could help immeasurably. Once these standards are set, the coding forms for inputting data into the automated system can be designed to allow as much detail as required for user purposes. All the information that is already in the Register files should be checked and corrected if necessary.

## SECTION 21

## AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE

Problem

The problems involved in designating a property's area (or field) of significance are similar to those encountered in the present use category. There is confusion as to the meaning of certain terms, a tendency by the state survey units to indicate many areas of significance that cannot be justified, and an overuse of one term in particular, "architecture". The Register staff must shoulder an equal amount of the blame with the states for these problems. Due to lack of clear definitions for any of the areas of significance, there are several terms that have been misinterpreted often. "Education" was often used to indicate current interpretive value rather than historical or cultural significance in the field of education. "Science" was often checked on archeological sites simply because the science of archeology was used as a tool for uncovering the past significance of the site. The early nomination forms (1968, 1969) had no designation for significance in architecture so the states used various means to indicate significance in that area by: 1) checking "other" and typing in architecture; 2) checking "art" and 3) checking landscape architecture. Only the first of these practices could be considered correct. The worst problem resulted from the state review staffs checking "aboriginal-historic" for properties historically significant in any area. The placement of the two areas of aboriginal significance on the nomination form contributed to this (see Appendix A).

The high number of properties (over 13%) with "other" checked as an area of significance indicates that the present alternatives do not cover

the full range of possibilities. The most frequent areas typed in were: residence of so-and-so, history, oldest house in area, archeology, exploration, early settlement, government, judicial, and navigation. Some of these could be covered under the existing alternatives, others should not be listed at all, and still others could be legitimately considered a distinct area of significance.

Like the categories of present use and periods of significance, the state staffs displayed a tendency to check too many areas of significance. Some of these could not be justified. "Architecture" in particular was a designation that was over-used, as 80% of the buildings were checked as being architecturally significant.

#### Effects on Analysis

Although very little data was completely accurate, the data for certain areas of significance are less reliable than those of others. The data for the areas of significance of education, art, architecture, landscape architecture, science, and aboriginal-historic is much less reliable than that of other areas. Generally, more areas of significance are listed due to the tendency to check categories without justifying them. Attempts were made to include only the correct designation on the coding forms for this study, but the extent of success is not known.

#### Recommendations

It is important that the Register staff formulate a clear set of guidelines as to the interpretation of the areas of significance used on the nomination form. The states should be consulted during the process of formulation and informed of the results. According to the manual,



justification of every area of significance checked is required now, but neither the Register nor the state staffs have strictly observed the standards. This must change if the data are to have any reliability. The nomination forms may not have to be revised if some other steps are taken to minimize the problems currently resulting from the areas of significance format. The states should be made to understand that "aboriginal-historic" means what it says, that "historic" is a qualifier of "aboriginal" and not a separate entity. No additional areas of significance would need to be added to the form, if there is space allotted on the data input form for typing in the particular "other" areas. The Register staff will have to decide whether it would be better to tailor the future data input forms to the present nomination form, or to revise the nomination form.

## OTHER CATEGORIES OF INFORMATION

The current nomination form, along with the map and photos also required for a property's consideration, provides quite a bit of information on the particular property. However, there are several additional areas of information that could be of great use, especially in the state planning and the grants units of the Register. Zoning class, urbanization class, and whether or not the property is threatened are important considerations in historic preservation. Another bit of helpful information would be fee class; whether or not a fee is charged for access to the property, and if so, how much. This would be useful information to include in the brief descriptions of the properties in the book, The National Register of Historic Places, published bi-annually by the Division of the National Register.

There should be some attempt to narrow down a property's area of significance to aid in answering inquiries that currently can be answered only with great difficulty. Several persons made inquiries during the summer of 1973 that could not be answered. One such inquiry was made by a bi-centennial planner in Boston who wanted to know how many properties listed on the National Register were associated with the American Revolution. There is currently no way to answer such a question without going through every property folder in the Register files. If each area of significance were sub-divided by events, inquiries like the above could be answered. For example, under military, there could be designations for all the military engagements this country has been involved in plus other designations such as ordinance development. This designation of

an event would be particularly advantageous with the U. S. Bi-centennial approaching.

Whatever additional categories of information are added to the data recording process, they must be obtainable without adding an unacceptable burden to the states or the Register staff. No additional information that is more trouble than it is worth should be required. Still, the feasibility of obtaining additional information should be thoroughly explored before any decision is made.

## CONCLUSION

The National Register of Historic Places is a relatively new program, and professionals working in the program must benefit from the painful lessons of experience. The learning process is even more difficult for the people at the state level since they have far fewer resources to draw upon. Considering the complexity of the subject matter and the limited available expertise in operating historical inventory programs, the record achieved thus far is excellent. The Washington organization is now running smoothly and the states are thoroughly involved in the program. It is now possible for the planners in the National Register program to turn their attention toward solving many of the information problems that could not have been grappled with only a short time ago.

The problems concerning the accuracy of the information and the discreteness of the information categories can and must be solved promptly. Until recently, the emphasis of the program has been on getting deserving properties listed on the Register. This is still the chief purpose of the Register program. However, due to their preoccupation with placing the properties on the Register, the people working in the program have placed low priority on formulating and enforcing clear guidelines for ensuring that the information pertaining to each property is accurate. This priority was justifiable while the Register program was being firmly established. Imposing strict standards at an earlier time might have discouraged many of the people at the state level associated with the program. This consideration is no longer critical.

As the Bi-centennial approaches, anticipated greater demand for information on the increasing number of Register properties lends urgency to the matter of establishing guidelines.

Most of the data management problems discussed in this paper can be minimized or eliminated, but the Register staff will first have to determine which information categories will be necessary to meet the information needs of the people in the field. No attempt has yet been made to determine exactly who will be using the Register information system and what kind of material they will require. Until this first step is completed, there can be no realistic determination of the work necessary to establish an adequate system for the Register.

The Register information system planners must also recognize the constraints under which they are working. The state survey staff (or federal agency staffs) are the source of almost all the information coming in to the Register offices. These people have their own special problems. Any standards established must be realistic in the light of their capabilities. In addition, the information categories selected for inclusion in the automated information storage and retrieval system must fit the requirements of that system. The National Register is just one of the branches of the National Park Service that will be using the system. Lastly, the resources of the Division of the National Register itself are limited, and determination should be made of the most efficient ways to utilize personnel and resources to acquire more accurate data without jeopardizing other phases of the National Register program.

Once these determinations are made, it will be possible to begin working on a set of standards that will ensure greater accuracy of the

data. Possibly, a tentative set of criteria could be drawn up and submitted to the states and federal agencies for approval. This feedback is essential if the standards are to be accepted. Most of the problems can be solved if approached in a logical, systematic manner. This work should be begun as soon as possible. Delay can only make the process more difficult.

## APPENDICES











## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☐ 19th Century

## SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

## Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric☐ Historic☐ Agriculture☐ Architecture☐ Art☐ Commerce☐ Communications☐ Conservation☐ Education☐ Engineering☐ Industry☐ Invention☐ Landscape

Architecture

☐ Literature☐ Military☐ Music☐ Political☐ Religion/Phi-  
losophy☐ Science☐ Sculpture☐ Social/Human-  
itarian☐ Theater☐ Transportation☐ Urban Planning☐ Other (Specify)

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES  
DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

CORNER	LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES  
DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY  
OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

LATITUDE			LONGITUDE		
Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CO
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CO
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CO
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CO

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:		DATE:
BUSINESS ADDRESS:		
STREET AND NUMBER:		PHONE:
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE	CO

## 12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

## NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No  
☐ None

State Liaison Officer Signature

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Liaison Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The recommended level of significance is ☐ National ☐ State ☐ Local

Federal Representative Signature

Date

Title

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date



## APPENDIX B

The following is a list of the tables (computer printouts) that comprise Volume II of the report Critical Statistical Analysis of the National Register of Historic Places, submitted to the National Register office in Washington, D. C. on January 11, 1974. Due to the length of this section (over 700 pages), these tables were not included in this paper. Specific information concerning these tables may be obtained by writing:

Mr. Charles Herrington  
Chief of Registration  
The National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C. 20240

## List and Description of Tables

- 1.1 Total Number of Properties Surveyed - Count by State and Total.  
(The table lists the number of properties surveyed for each state and the percentage for each state of the total number of properties surveyed.)
- 2.1 Total of Each Property Type per State.  
(For each state, the number of each property type and its percentage of the state total is given.)
- 2.2 Type by Decade of Significance.  
(The elements are sorted by decade of significance, and the total numbers for each property type per decade are recorded.)
- 3.1 Number of Properties per Ownership Type per State.  
(The number of properties for each ownership type are tabulated for each state.)
- 4.1 Number of Properties at Each Public Ownership Level.  
(Publicly owned properties are sorted by state and then by public ownership level.)
- 5.1 Listing of Federal Properties by Agency.  
(All federally-owned properties are grouped according to the federal agencies. For each property, the following information is given: name, serial number, state, county, and approximate acreage.)

- 6.1 Number of Properties Where Preservation Work Was in Progress.  
(For each state, the total number of properties having preservation work in progress at the time of the property's nomination to the Register is tabulated.)
- 6.2 Preservation Work in Progress by Property Type.  
(Properties are sorted by property type and then by state. The number of properties for each property type having preservation work in progress per state is given.)
- 7.1 Number of Properties in Each Public Access Category.  
(For each state, the number and percentage of properties in each of the three public access types are tabulated.)
- 7.2 Ownership Type by Public Access.  
(Properties are sorted by ownership type and then by state. The number and percentage of properties of each ownership type for each type of public access are tabulated per state.)
- 8.1 Present Use.  
(The number of properties having each type of present use indicated are tabulated for each state. As most properties had at least two present uses, the percentages displayed in the tables represent the portion of the total number of properties for each state having a particular present use not the percentage of present uses.)
- 8.2 Present Use Selected by Property Type.  
(Properties are sorted by property type, and then the same procedure used in table 8.1 is followed.)
- 8.3 Present Use Selected by Ownership Type.  
(Properties are sorted by ownership type, and then the same procedure used in table 8.1 is followed. Table gives number and percentage of each property type having each present use checked on a state-by-state basis.)
- 8.4 Present Use-Decades.  
(Properties sorted by decade of significance and the number and percentage of properties for each present use type are given.)
- 8.5 Present Use-Average Acreage.  
(Properties sorted by states. The approximate acreage for all properties of each present use type was totaled giving total acreage for each present use type and the per property average for each present use type on a state-by-state basis.)
- 9.1 Number of Properties in Each Condition Class.  
(The number and percentage properties in each condition class are tabulated for each state.)

- 9.2 Properties by Type and Condition Class.  
(Properties are sorted by property type, and then the procedure used in table 9.1 is followed. The number and percentage in each condition class for each property type per state is given.)
- 9.3 Occupied - Unoccupied Properties by Condition Class.  
(Properties are sorted as to whether they are occupied or unoccupied, and then the same procedure used in table 9.1 is followed. The number of properties in each condition class are tabulated for occupied and unoccupied properties for each state.)
- 10.1 Number of Properties Moved.  
(The table shows the number and percentage of properties in each state that have been moved.)
- 10.2 Present Use-Integrity-Movement.  
(Properties are sorted according to present use type. For each present use type, the number of properties moved in each state is given.)
- 10.3 Movement by Earliest Period of Significance.  
(The number of properties moved for each earliest period of significance is tabulated on a state-by-state basis.)
- 11.1 Properties by Earliest Period of Significance.  
(The number and percentage of properties falling into each earliest period of significance per state is given.)
- 11.2 Properties by Type and Earliest Period of Significance.  
(Properties are sorted by property type; then by earliest period of significance and the totals for each state given.)
- 12.1 Properties by Latest Period of Significance.  
(The number and percentage of properties falling into each latest period of significance per state is given.)
- 13.1 Number of properties with Specific Dates.  
(Properties are sorted by state and then by decade of significance. The number and percentages are given.)
- 14.1 Number of Properties at Each Significance Level.  
(The number and percentage of properties at each level of significance is tabulated for each state.)
- 14.2 Public Ownership Level by Significance Level.  
(Publicly-owned properties are sorted by public ownership level, and then by level of significance and by state. The number and percentage of properties at each level of significance for each public ownership level per state is given.)
- 15.1 Number of Properties Entered on the National Register Per Month.  
(The number of properties entered on the National Register per month per state is tabulated.)

15.2 Properties by Type and Entry Date.

(Properties are sorted by property type, and then by entry date period and by state. The number of properties entered on the Register during each period for each property type per state is given.)

15.3 Ownership Type by Entry Date.

(Properties are sorted by ownership type, and then by entry date period and by state. The number of properties entered on the Register during each entry date period for each ownership type per state is given.)

15.4 Public Ownership Level by Entry Date Period.

(Publicly-owned properties are sorted by public ownership level and then by entry date period and by state. The number of properties entered on the Register during each entry date period for each public ownership level per state is given.)

15.5 Properties by Period and Entry Date Period.

(Properties were sorted according to their earliest period of significance and then by entry date period and by state. The number of properties entered on the Register during each entry date period for each earliest period of significance per state is given.)

16.1 Number of Properties in Each Acreage Class.

(The number and percentage of properties in each acreage class is given for each state.)

16.2 Property Type by Acre Class.

(Properties are sorted by property type and then by acre class and by state. The number of properties in each acre class for each property type per state is tabulated.)

16.3 Properties by Acreage Class and Entry Date.

(Properties are sorted by entry date period and then by acreage class and by state. The number of properties in each acre class for each entry date period per state is tabulated.)

17.1 Average Acreage.

(The average per property acreage for each state is tabulated for all those properties that had data on approximate acreage.)

17.2 Public Ownership Level - Average Acreage.

(The average per property acreage for each public ownership level is tabulated for every state.)

18.1 Areas of Significance.

(The number of properties having each area of significance indicated are tabulated for each state. As most properties had at least two areas of significance, the percentages displayed in the tables represent the portion of the total number of properties for each state having a particular area of significance - not the percentage of areas of significance.)

**18.2 Areas of Significance Selected by Type.**

(The same procedure is used as in table 18.1 except that the properties are first sorted by property type.)

**18.3 Ownership Level - Areas of Significance.**

(The same procedure is used as in table 18.1 except that the publicly owned properties are first sorted by public ownership level.)

**18.4 Present Use - Areas of Significance.**

(For each present use type, the number of properties having each area of significance is given.)

**18.5 Period - Areas of Significance.**

(The same procedure is followed as in table 18.1 except that properties are first sorted by earliest period of significance.)